

THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND China Overland Trade Report.

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BIRTH.

On the 18th April, at Folkestone, the wife of
ANDREW FORBES, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 24th April, Dr. CHADWICK THOMAS
Kew, of Hongkong, to FLORENCE ETHEL BROWN,
of Bromley, Kent.

On the 15th instant, at the Peak Church, by
the Rev. O. Hughes, R.N., assisted by the Rev.
F. T. Johnson, JAMES ROBERTSON HARVEY, Lieuten-
ant, R.N., second son of William Harvey, of
Glasgow, to PHYLLIS EMMELIE BLOCK, daughter
of the late William Allen Hugh Block, of London.

DEATH.

On May 20th, at the General Hospital, Shanghai.
ARTHUR EDWIN CHARLTON, Consulting Engineer,
aged 84 years.

Hongkong Weekly Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD C1.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

ARRIVAL OF MAILS

The French Mail of the 23rd ultimo arrived
per s.s. *Sydney* on the 25th inst.

The English Mail of the 30th ultimo, and
the parcel mails closed in London for despatch
by the all sea route on the 21st of April and
for despatch overland on the 18th April
arrived per s.s. *Delhi* on the 26th inst.

FAR EASTERN NEWS.

A movement is on foot for the holding of a
"World's Fair" at Nanking.

The Java-China-Japan Lijn, which paid no
dividend in 1907, distributes 3 per cent. for
1908.

Sir Claude MacDonald, the British Am-
bassador at Tokyo, is on his way Home via
Siberia.

The Rev. Lord William Cecil and Lady Cecil
have left China on their return journey to
England via Siberia.

The proposals to establish wireless telegraph
stations at various points in the Philippine
archipelago has had to be shelved as no money
is available for the purpose.

The Board of Directors of the Shanghai
Electric and Asbestos Co., Ltd., decided to
recommend at the annual general meeting of
shareholders the payment of a dividend of 8 per
cent for the year ended February 28th, 1909.

The Mayor of the Japanese Municipality at
Chemulpo recently committed *harakiri* with a
sharp Japanese sword, and afterwards cut his
throat with a razor with the intention to com-
plete the act. He was promptly removed to
hospital and received every medical attention,
but was not expected to recover.

It is understood that Mr. J. H. Morris of the
Collbran Bostwick Development Company has
obtained a concession for a black lead mine of an
area of 991,129 *taubo* in Kangwon-do, Korea. Mr.
W. V. Curtis, an American, has also secured a
similar concession in Chongsan District North
Choongchong-do, his mine covering 180,119 *taubo*.

Natives of the Sunning district who are
merchants in Hongkong, convened a meeting in
the colony on Tuesday to welcome the departing
magistrate of that district, who is on his way to
another appointment. At the meeting, about
\$20,000 was subscribed on the initiative of the
magistrate, for the purpose of building a new
gaol in the Sunning district on reformed lines.

A very sad drowning fatality occurred in
Hankow a fortnight ago. While the launch of
the Japanese cruiser *Akashi* was bringing some
officers from the shore and as she came along-
side the vessel, the assistant paymaster of the
ship made a spring for the ladder but missed
his footing, and fell into the river. He was not
seen to rise again and the body has not been
recovered.

Shanghai papers announce the death of Mr.
A. E. Charlton, at the General Hospital, where
he underwent an operation from the effects of
which he did not recover. Mr. Charlton came
to Shanghai seven years ago as an engineer to
the Soychee Cotton Mill, and later started a
successful business on his own account as a con-
sulting engineer. He was connected with the
Engineers' Football Club, the Lancastrian
Society, and was Right Worshipful Master of
Saltoun lodge.

The Straits papers announce the death of
Mr. C. E. Spooner, C.M.G., general manager of
the Federated Malay States Railways. Mr.
Spooner took a trip to Hongkong at the end of
last year for the benefit of his health. He was
only in the 56th year of his age and his death
is regarded as a great loss to the Federated
Malay States. He had spent thirty years in the
tropics.

The directors of the Eastern Extension, Aus-
traliasia, and China Telegraph Co., Ltd. have de-
clared a dividend for the quarter ended December
31 last of 2s. 6d. per share, together with a bonus
of 4s. per share (or 2 per cent.), making a total
distribution of 7 per cent. for the year 1908.
The dividend and bonus were payable on May 12.

The native papers of the north state that the
Foreign Ministers have addressed a dispatch to
the Wai Wu-pu asking that the Board of
Finance be called upon to guarantee all deposits
with the native banks to prevent foreign men-
chants from incurring any loss. The Wai Wu-pu
and the Board of Finance contend that the Banks
are not under the control of the Chinese Govern-
ment, and therefore the Board will be quite
unable to enter into any such guarantee.

In a report to the Minister of Agriculture,
Mr. J. B. Suttor, Trade Commissioner for New
South Wales in the East, deals with the
demand for wool on the part of China. The
Chinese, he says, look to the Commonwealth
for wool to mix with the coarser grades they
produce. Quite recently orders were sent
from Shanghai to Sydney for about £2,000
worth of wool. Mr. Suttor regards this as a
good beginning to what he believes will be "a
great expansion" in the future.

The *Peking Daily News* discussing the agree-
ment reached by the European bankers regard-
ing the Hankow-Canton Railway loan, says:—
"The important thing to China is that these
two valuable railways (Hankow-Canton and
Hankow-Szechuan) will be built, and that the
money for them is borrowed on China's own
terms, not on terms dictated by others." The
telegraphic summary of the arrangement
certainly does not warrant the conclusion that
the lines are to be built on China's own terms.

Flag-Commander D. T. Norris of the *King
Alfred*, has just been awarded the bronze medal
for life-saving by the Royal Humane Society.
The officer in question rescued a seaman of the
flagship from drowning by jumping into the
water whilst she was going 12 knots an hour
off Hongkong on Feb. 3rd last. The man, a
stoker named Williams, slipped off a gangway
and would have been inevitably drowned had it
not been for the gallantry of Flag Commander
Norris. The medal was also earned by Private
J. R. M'Lavy, Royal Marine Light Infantry,
for his plucky rescue of Private Reedwood,
of the same corps, who slipped from a ladder
and fell into Hongkong harbour whilst embark-
ing on the cruiser *Kent* on the same date.

A committee has been organized at Shanghai
consisting of Messrs. Alex. McLeod, D. Lan-
dale, H. E. R. Hunter, E. C. Pearce, A. S. Wood,
Rodie A. Clark and A. S. Wattie to co-operate
with the Chinese Young Men's Christian As-
sociation, represented by a committee of leading
gentry, to secure a Recreation Ground for the
use of Chinese young men. For two weeks the
Chinese young men, with the assistance of the
Chinese committee, have been making a strong
effort to raise Tls. 75,000 to secure land for an
addition to the present building, and also to
acquire the Recreation Ground above mentioned.
A sufficient sum to purchase the building site
has already been obtained. Efforts are now
directed to raising the balance of Tls. 40,000
required to purchase the Recreation Ground.
The foreign committee mentioned has
endorsed the plan and is persuaded that the
foreign community will be ready to assist the
Chinese in the completion of their undertaking.

His Excellency The Chinese Minister in London has kindly consented to preside at the seventieth anniversary festival in aid of the funds of The News-vendors' Institution to be held in London next November.

Mr. W. Adams Oram of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Shanghai has gone who home on a year's leave. Mr. Oram was entertained at dinner by Mr. H. E. R. Hunter who succeeds him in the management of the Shanghai branch. The guests included many of the chief brokers and business men of Shanghai. A large number of friends assembled on the jetty yesterday to bid Mr. Oram good speed and a pleasant holiday.

Meetings of the Manila Railway Company (1906) A and B Debenture bondholders were to be held on May 26th. The resolutions to be submitted have in view the reduction of the present Debenture issues from £3,250,000 of each class to £2,000,000. The company is to be congratulated upon having obtained from the Philippine Government a new concession, under the terms of which the latter agree to guarantee interest for 30 years on a new issue of bonds of the Manila Railroad Company to defray the cost of the extensions south of Manila.

A native correspondent of a northern contemporary states that the Imperial Coffin at the late Emperor's funeral was carried by 128 coolies, and their expenses and the cost of erecting two matcheds amounted to Tls. 600,000. The Prince Regent wants to know where the money went. He has granted only Tls. 20,000, as he considers that is quite sufficient. The expenses for getting two boats ready to carry the coffin was Tls. 120,000, but 6,000 only has been paid by the Prince Regent. His Highness is stated to have been angry.

The Philippines Appropriation Bill which has just been passed by the Assembly makes provision for meeting the deficit expected to result from an application of the provisions of the Payne Bill to the Manila customs house. The Government is authorized to float a loan in the United States by the issuance of bonds to the amount of \$1,500,000 for public works throughout the islands. It is proposed to use the money obtained from the sale of the bonds for the construction of the public works for which money has already been appropriated. In this way the money set aside heretofore for these public works will be available to meet any falling off in the revenues.

There is a growing demand for canned milk in Southern China, remarks a trade paper. The United States Consul at Canton reports that the consumption of canned milk among the Chinese is on the increase, and many of the stores now handling these prepared milks report that large quantities of the various brands are being taken by the Chinese. The Chinese have never used any great quantities of milk, as they usually allow the calf to take all the milk for its nourishment, in order to have another animal later, and fearing that the calf will die if deprived of any part of the milk. No dairy farms exist except in the various foreign settlements and colonies. In fact, among the Chinese, fresh milk is practically never used, owing to its scarcity. There is every indication, however, that the Chinese are beginning to realise the value of milk as a food, and when once the use of it becomes general the manufacturers of the canned product should find a large market.

Amoy readers will be interested in the following paragraph from the Manila *Cablenews* in which it bears the heading "Amoy no longer a dirty port: the City buys disinfecting ship from the Bureau of Health":—"Amoy is now on a par with Hongkong as a port from which Chinese passengers may come to the Philippines almost with impunity as far as the public health laws of the islands are concerned. There was a time when it was necessary from time to time to declare both these ports "dirty" owing to the frequent outbreaks of cholera or plague, but since Hongkong installed a modern disinfecting plant that trouble has abated. The bureau of health has just sold to the authorities in Amoy a ship that was used formerly in Cebu for the purpose of disinfecting and which has become unnecessary owing to the installation of a new land plant. The ship was sold for 16,000 and will be taken at once to Amoy and that port will then be on a level with Hongkong and the need to declare it "dirty" will cease.

EMPIRE DAY.

(Daily Press, 24th May.)

To-day is Empire Day. Each year we see an extended observance of Empire Day, more conspicuously perhaps in the Colonies than in the Motherland. Here in the loyal Colony of Hongkong, as in many other Colonies, it is declared by the Government to be a Bank Holiday; and when the Banks take a holiday so also does the business community generally. Doubtless in course of time we shall see May 24th added by the British Parliament to the Calendar of St. LUBBOCK as a public holiday. For the present, Empire Day in the United Kingdom is celebrated chiefly in the schools. Last year the number of schools, training college and institutions in the United Kingdom which observed Empire Day was 15,640, while the number in the Colonies was 35,482. The approximate number of scholars attending these schools was nearly seven millions, and as at least an equal number of adults attended the celebrations it was calculated that May 24th was observed last year by between thirteen and fourteen million subjects of H. M. the King. The population of the British Empire spread over twelve millions of square miles or 21 per cent of the earth's land surface, is estimated at four hundred millions, or 22 per cent of the population of the Earth; so that the movement has still plenty of room to grow. Even in places where Empire Day is celebrated it is probable that many people have but a hazy idea of what it is intended to signify. In the words of Lord MEATH, the father of the movement, "it is intended that the Empire celebration shall be the outward sign of an inner awakening of the peoples who constitute the British Empire to the serious duties which lie at their door." It is not the occasion then for a sort of vulgar "Jingoism" which says: "Was there ever such a glory as that which follows the flag of Britain wherever it is unfurled?" The underlying idea of the movement is something entirely different; its watchwords are: "Responsibility, Duty, Sympathy, Self-Sacrifice." Though as an outward and visible sign of recognition of the day we are advised to fly the Union Jack, and wear daisies, ox-eyed daisies, bachelor's buttons, marigolds or marguerites, there is much insistence on the fact that the movement is non-aggressive, as it is also non-sectarian and non-partisan. All the lectures in schools and the sermons in churches which are enjoined in connection with the celebration are intended to enforce the lesson of the importance of character in Empire building. It is a movement which, as Lord MEATH conceives it, would have delighted the heart of JOHN RUSKIN and THOMAS CARLYLE. This side of Empire-building is enforced by a quotation from JOHN STUART MILL, a man not over given to sentiment and poetry, who concludes a great work on the power and strength of nations by saying, "After all, the worth of a state is in the long run the work of the individuals composing it." "The prosperity of a country," says another great intellect, "after all depends not on the abundance of its revenues, not on the strength of its fortifications, nor in the beauty of its public buildings, but it consists in the number of its citizens who are men of character. Here are to be found its true interests, its chief strength, its real power. That which raises, strengthens, dignifies a country, that which reads her power, creates her influence, makes her respected and submitted to, bends the heart of millions, and bows down the pride of nations to her. In a word, her true throne,

crown and sceptre are to be found in an aristocracy, not of blood nor an aristocracy of talent, nor an aristocracy of fashion, still less an aristocracy of money, but an aristocracy of character." The great Empires of the past have waned and faded away owing to the decadence of the moral fibre. "The worst trouble that Athens suffered," writes GROTE, the historian of Greece, "was the want of character and integrity in her citizens and public men." Empire Day then is a day of introspection for the citizens of the British Empire. Is there any sign of rot at the roots? If so can we remove it and preserve the tree from decay? This is the underlying purpose of the movement and it is one greatly to be commended. May 24th will long be remembered in English history as the birthday of a great Queen who left the Empire the legacy of a noble character; and it was a happy inspiration to link the Empire movement with the memory of a sovereign who will ever live in the history of the Empire, as "VICTORIA the Great and Good."

CHINA AND STEAM NAVIGATION.

(Daily Press, May 25th)

One of the so-called Reforms proposed by the Board of Posts and Communications at Peking can hardly be described other than as a distinct step backwards towards chaos. It is proposed to remove the working of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company from its present hands, and place it directly under the Board of Posts and Communications. Now it is not at all suggested by us that the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. is a model of management either in the past or at present. Originally intended as a government monopoly to oust the foreigner from the supposed enormous profits of ownership, the public was invited to subscribe, and was allotted shares. For a few years pretence of keeping accounts was kept up, but the accounts did not balance, and soon ceased to be published. The affair had in fact got into official hands, and a deficit was its normal condition. By-and-bye the administrations concerned grew tired of always paying out, and the managers were given to understand, that they would have to make both ends meet, while the shareholders clamoured for dividends. Under pressure from both, the institution developed into a plain business concern, though where the profits, which were certainly earned, went has never been explained. The Company kept itself afloat, provided for renewals, and kept its fleet in good order and condition, and on the whole, so far as externals and the public were concerned, was ably conducted, and gave no offence, nor created any scandals, nor were complaints made of unfair treatment nor unjust preferences; so that whatever the shareholders might have to complain of, neither the public, nor the other competitors for freight had any cause for grumbling. It may have been the case that the management was not very progressive, but that was a failing which it shared with all the other associations plying on the coast or rivers, and, as reasonable facilities were afforded to the owners of freight, and the China Merchants Co. in no respect fell below the level of the others, no serious occasions of complaint, such as might have afforded a ground for the interposition of Government, were to be noted against it.

In view of all this, it is by no means to be wondered at that the shareholders, remembering the past, should protest in unmistakeable terms against the proposed assumption of the Company by the Metro-

politan Board of Posts and Communications, not only without consulting them, but without a hint as to compensation. Recent examples of the result of official control of the capital provided by the public at large for the formation of public companies do not suggest that any improvement has lately taken place; the most notorious instance of official defalcation is, of course, to be noted with regard to the money subscribed at the instance of the Government itself for the purpose of constructing the line of railway from Canton to Hankow. Originally the concession of the construction had been granted to an American syndicate, which had failed to provide the funds, and when called on had sought to transfer the concession for a consideration to the Russo-Belgian syndicate who had financed the line from Hankow northwards. As the principal reason for granting the concession in the first instance to an American syndicate had been to prevent the entire length of the Trunk Line from north to south falling into the hands of a single body of concessionaires, and as the contract contained a clause forbidding the transfer, the Chinese Government was within its legal rights in cancelling the concession, and determining that the line should be carried out by Chinese capital. Under these circumstances the Government made an appeal to the patriotism of its subjects, and issued a large amount of shares which were eagerly taken up on the understanding that the shareholders were to elect their own Directors, and have full control over the expenditure of their own money. Far otherwise was the view of the provincial government of Kwangtung, which on getting hold of the money proceeded to appoint, without any reference to the shareholders, official directors, whose first care was to divide amongst themselves a large portion of the money in hand, appoint an army of friends and relations to the various posts, and absolutely refuse to render any accounts whatever. The shareholders protested but without success, and the result was that when the time came for commencing work, the subscribed capital had already disappeared. Much the same thing had occurred on the other lines for which subscriptions had been called for, in some instances the whole of the subscribed capital having mysteriously disappeared, leaving not a trace behind, not even a mock board of directors having been appointed. Now in the early days of the so-called China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, something similar had occurred, but the Government had apparently not yet learned the art of self-appropriation and the official managers, though they carefully kept the milk cow for their own benefit, and rendered no accounts to the shareholders, on remonstrance had the grace to make what they thought a reasonable return for the capital subscribed in the first instance. As we have shown above, the affair in other respects was really conducted on ordinary lines, and there was little grumbling.

Now, however, having the example of the Railway before them we find the shareholders uniting in a petition to the Metropolitan Board of Posts and Communications against the proposed absorption of the Company in the Board. That such a petition should be urged, is, however, an indication of the change coming over the Government itself. Under the old régime the very suggestion would have been treated as an act of treason, but in the present instance there seems a probability, not only that the petition will be taken into consideration, and fairly discussed, but that there is some sign of meeting the views of the

petitioners, or at least offering them a compromise. It is the usual result not only in China, but in most countries that an economical department administered by the Government directly should be mismanaged; in a smaller way we may notice that the majority of attempts of municipalities to embark on industrial undertakings have proved mere excuses for wasting the public funds. It is meet and right that this should be so, as otherwise enterprise would be stifled at its fountain head. China in this offers no exception to the practically universal rule, and it is perhaps fortunate in the long run that the earliest attempts to introduce the principle of huge Government monopolies should have proved such dire fiascos. Japan in her efforts to block out foreign enterprise by the wholesale introduction of monopolies is only adding another proof of the rule of the inadvisability of official meddling in mercantile affairs. Tobacco, camphor, and all the other monopolies which the half informed financiers of Japan fondly hoped were going to convert a huge deficit into a new Eldorado have all proved for the overburdened taxpayer a source of still heavier burdens; and the latest fad of bolstering up industries by wholesale bounties, has in the case of sugar had its natural ending in the wide corruption of almost the entire body politic. It is unfortunate that the example and suggestions of Japan in this regard should carry the weight that they seem to do with the rulers of China. Still it is a source of satisfaction, that the great mercantile body of China should begin to comprehend how inconsistent with good administration is the new system of attempted Government monopolies. The apparent want of capital in China, which has ended in wrecking every native attempt to finance its own communications, it is well to observe, has been brought about, not by any lack of means or patriotism, but by the unblushing corruption of the official class, which has frustrated every attempt on the part of the monied classes to utilise their capital for the benefit of the Empire at large. This of course has ever been the canker gnawing at the root of the administration, and it would perhaps be wisest to place the financial question in the foreground of projected reforms.

COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE.

(Daily Press, May 26th)

Though it does not follow that the measure will become law, the Bill just introduced into the House of Lords at the instance of Lord ROBERTS for making service with the Territorial Force obligatory on all males between the ages of eighteen and thirty is significant of the change which public opinion in this direction is undergoing at home. For years we have realised that our voluntary system was not all that it might be, and while we do not go so far as to say that system has failed, the feeling has undoubtedly been growing in the land that it did not furnish the country with the numbers which are now considered advisable in view of the great standing armies of the Continent. It has hitherto been regarded that the British army was adequate for purposes of defence, that as the force behind the dominant, powerful navy it was ample for all it was likely to be ever called upon to do; but, rightly or wrongly, that feeling of security, born of a belief in the supremacy of the British Navy, is not now so generally held as it was. The reasons for this are

obvious to all who have been following the trend of events during the past few months. While we must all deplore the panic which has been engendered at home by the disclosure of naval programmes, we may nevertheless admit that the discussion of the principle of compulsory military service is decidedly opportune, to say the least. The telegram which we published the other day announcing the introduction of the Bill necessarily gave no details beyond the fact that the Territorial Force was to be made the basis of the new scheme, and that the period of compulsory military service was to be between the ages of eighteen and thirty.

In discussing this measure we have to remember, of course, that the voluntary system, beloved by so many, is not the precious heritage it is fondly believed by sentimentalists to be. It has existed perhaps for about a century, and even then it has always been shadowed by the principle of compulsory service, the liability of every man to serve in the defence of his country. As a matter of fact our voluntary system is only as old as conscription itself. Until NAPOLEON introduced conscription, most European countries were content with a small standing army which was in many instances really the bodyguard of the King, but the large forces which the French Emperor was able to place in the field revealed the possibilities of the system. And so other countries followed his example, but none with the thoroughness that Germany has done. Britain, on the contrary, was content to rely on its old system, which, had the conditions in Europe remained the same, might still be adequate. But the conditions in Europe have not remained the same. Europe, in fact, has become an armed camp. Vast standing armies are found in all the large countries, beside which ours appears ridiculously inadequate; but to complicate the situation these nations are building navies which threaten the supremacy of our own. With an all-powerful navy we could perhaps do without a large army, but when the navies of other countries are becoming almost as powerful, or sufficiently powerful to suggest their successfully disputing with our own, then we are bound to realise that our fighting force on land is not of that strength to impart any feeling of security or confidence. For many years army reform has been engaging the attention of the military authorities themselves and of Parliament, but beyond making petty changes which can only be described as tinkering, nothing radical was attempted until Mr. HALDANE's Territorial Force was inaugurated last year. Of course opinions were divided as to the value of the scheme, though there seems to be a greater consensus of opinion now that the re-organisation was a decided advance on the system which it superseded. Still, at its best it could not be expected to provide the country with the large force for defensive purposes which present exigencies would indicate to be necessary, and so the feeling that we were drifting towards some form of compulsory military training has gained ground to such an extent that a bill to bring this about has been introduced into the House of Lords.

After all, there is no getting away from the fact that it is the logical sequel to recent events and present conditions. If we mean to have an army it should be effective. No matter whether we approve of war or not, we have to realise that men have not yet "beaten their swords into ploughshares" and that being so, we have to take natural precautions. A weak nation is a temptation to stronger nations, and the temptation is all the greater if the weak

nation be rich. Therefore, unless we are prepared to throw down our armaments and throw ourselves upon the goodwill of the world, we must be able and ready to defend ourselves and the great empire of which we are justly proud. Consequently it follows that if we are to have an army and navy they should be equal to all possible calls. And it does not seem possible to attain this end under our present voluntary system. We do not impugn the patriotism of the people. We know that were Britain in danger her sons would take the field as readily as in the days of old. The spirit is still the same, but the fighting machine is not the same. Men are not universally trained in the use of arms, and therein lies our danger. Enthusiastic, patriotic, untrained men are of little use against a determined, trained soldier; but add efficiency in the use of arms and the steadiness which comes from drilling men together to their other qualities and we need have little fear that the manhood of Britain will give a good account of itself in all emergencies.

While the very word Conscription sounds repellant to British ears, it has to be admitted that there is not the same objection to a Citizen Army. Conscription interferes materially with the industrial and commercial life of the country. It takes away men from their occupations during their most receptive and studious years; but not so with a Citizen Army, the training for which can be accomplished in a short period of the year. A Citizen Army emphasises the duty which is apt to be overlooked these days, that every able-bodied man should be ready to take his part in the defence of the country, and that cannot be accomplished without some sacrifice on his part. He has to train himself to the use of arms, he has to make himself a military efficient, and that means he must give up time and perhaps money to do so. A Citizen Army, though implying a nation under arms, does not involve a warlike frenzy. On the contrary, it will induce men to take a more sober and serious view of their responsibilities. It will not encourage but repress the jingo spirit, and we may be sure that wars in the future will not be so lightly entered upon as they have been in the past.

That the Territorial Force may be converted into a Citizen Army is a belief shared by other military authorities than Lord ROBERTS. "Add the principle of compulsion to the HALDANE scheme," says a service journal, "and the skeleton is turned into a living organisation." A National Army in the real sense of the word is created, and the burden of defence is equalised, while the security of the country is ensured. True, there will be many objections to the proposal which Lord ROBERTS has brought forward. Industrial difficulties will be pleaded. Financial anomalies will be quoted. But difficulties and anomalies exist at present, and as no reform can be accomplished without inflicting some hardships, we need not allow ourselves to be turned aside from a desirable principle by a few details insistently thrust under our notice in the hope that they may assume an importance which they do not deserve.

At the ordinary general meeting of the Oriental Telephone and Electric Company, the Chairman said the China and Japan Telephone Company had at present full employment for all the capital they can spare, both in Hongkong and Kowloon; but when the Kowloon-Canton Railway, which is now in course of construction, is finished, they might expect that company to extend their sphere of activity considerably in the direction of, and probably to Canton itself.

THE HONGKONG UNIVERSITY PROJECT.

(Daily Press, May 27th.)

The splendid lead which the Taikoo Hong has given in the effort to raise the fund for the endowment of the University which Mr. H. N. Mody so magnanimously promised to provide for Hongkong should give the needed fillip to the collection of subscriptions and ensure the establishment of the University at no distant date. The sum required for the furnishing, equipment and endowment represents a capital sum of £110,000, or \$1,250,000, and it was a condition of Mr. Mody's gift that the Endowment Fund should be raised by subscription before building operations were commenced, it being his ambition to see the University established and working during his lifetime. Mr. Mody's offer remains open till the end of June. Among the Chinese a sum approaching two lakhs of dollars has been so far subscribed, so that, with the handsome donations by Messrs. JOHN SWIRE & SONS, the Taikoo Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., and the Ocean Steamship Co., more than half the total amount required is now in sight. Five weeks more remain in which to obtain the balance. When we point to the fact that no subscriptions from British or other European firms interested in the Colony, other than those we have mentioned have been announced; that no report has been issued as to the result of the appeals which H. E. the Governor has made in many other directions for support of the scheme, we feel that before the end of June it can confidently be hoped that the subscription list will be considerably enlarged. His Excellency has earnestly appealed "to all who desire, on the one hand, to assist China in acquiring Western knowledge, and, on the other hand, to extend British prestige and the knowledge of the English language, in the East," to assist the project. Sir JOHN JORDAN, the British Minister at Peking, who is a warm supporter of the project, has been asked to lay it before the Wai-wu-pu for presentation to the Grand Councilors and His Highness the PRINCE REGENT, with a view to enlisting their co-operation and financial support. The Chinese Government has contributed \$40,000 to a College which the German Government proposes to found at Tsingtau, and there is reason, therefore, to hope that they will, in a similar manner, identify themselves with the project in Hongkong which is likely to prove of incalculable value to the rising generation of Chinese. When His Excellency last made a public speech on the subject he entertained a hope of support also from H. E. the Viceroy of Canton. Letters were written on the subject to the Secretary of State, to the Government of India and to the Governor of the Straits Settlements; also to the China Association, the Chancellor of Oxford University, to Lord FLOIN, lately Secretary of State for the Colonies, and to other influential people, including the Municipality of Shanghai. Obviously, no effort has been spared by His Excellency the Governor to get the money needed. As to the result of these appeals no public statement has yet been made. We feel, however, that they cannot all have been made in vain, and when the time comes for the Committee which has charge of the scheme to declare the result of their efforts to raise the Endowment Fund we can hardly doubt that the entire sum will be well in sight. While it is very gratifying to note the amount of financial support the scheme has already received from Chinese sources, we hope to see in the final statement that they

have contributed a much larger proportion of the amount. The Governor has looked for support not only from the Chinese residing in Hongkong and the immediate neighbourhood, but from Chinese in the Straits Settlements, in Java, in Siam and elsewhere, for they, too, may hope to benefit from the University to which they will be able to send their sons. The project is primarily for the Chinese and H. E. the Governor early in the year said he looked to the Chinese to provide the bulk of the funds. Mr. Mody's offer remains open only a few weeks longer, and the time, therefore, has now arrived when hesitation on the part of intending subscribers should cease. The munificent donations of the Taikoo Hong have immensely improved the prospects of the scheme, and we can hardly doubt that His Excellency's anticipations of this noble example stimulating emulation, will in the few weeks that remain, be largely realised.

THE RAILWAY ZONE AT HARBIN.

(Daily Press, May 28th.)

The jurisdiction question at Harbin about which there has been much dispute almost ever since the close of the war, has been settled, on paper at least, by an agreement between Russia and China which was signed at Peking on the 27th ult. and is now published for general information. We have become accustomed to hearing that in the Chinese Eastern Railway zone in North-West Manchuria there is no trace now of Chinese authority, and that the Russian authorities have successfully impressed upon the population that their military domination has rendered China's rights of eminent domain fictitious. But that is not the case, and in the "Preliminary Arrangement" which has just been signed we have it expressly admitted as "a fundamental principle," that "the sovereign rights of China are recognised within the zone of the railway," and it is further agreed that there shall be no infringement of these rights. The original Convention contained a clause providing for joint jurisdiction within the railway zones, but when that agreement was signed in 1896 there were no indications that Russia was likely to acquire in that region the important position she now unquestionably occupies and this important part of the Convention seems to have been more or less ignored. At the time that Convention was signed, Harbin was an insignificant town: it is now one of the most populous cities in Asia, and the Russian population alone amounts to not less than 80,000 persons. Its rapid rise to its present importance results from railway developments during the last ten years. It is here that the Chinese Eastern Railway, running North from Dalny, joins the Russian main line from Irkutsk and Lake Baikal to Vladivostock. Ever since the first Russian occupation of the place, during the war with Japan, building appears to have been going on in a most extraordinarily rapid fashion. The Russians perceived the great commercial possibilities of the place. St. Petersburg and Moscow became interested and set to work to create here a Central Manchurian depot where Moscow cotton and woollen fabrics, and other Russian manufactures were to be sold in fabulous quantities, and great cotton-mill projects have been talked about. Although many of these projects are still in the air, there is nevertheless abundant evidence of a great Russian commercial boom at Harbin. The rapid growth of the Russian population in the city is some proof of this, and gives

colour to the statements which have hitherto been published that Russia is politically as well as commercially dominating the railway zone in North-West Manchuria. It must be confessed that in the settlement of the disputes as to jurisdiction which have arisen, Russia has shown a much more conciliatory attitude than, perhaps, might have been expected in the circumstances. She would seem to have abandoned her original demands, which originated in certain difficulties with regard to taxation leading to a claim to complete jurisdiction. One clause of the Agreement declares that the laws, ordinances and the legislative acts resulting from the exercise of the rights of Chinese sovereignty shall be drawn up and published by the Chinese authorities in the form of proclamations, while other clauses provide for the establishment of municipal organisations in commercial centres of importance within the railway zone. These Councils are to be elected by the inhabitants of the district, and the elected delegates are to choose an Executive Committee; "or the inhabitants themselves may take a share in municipal affairs and elect from among themselves one representative to see to the execution of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of all the inhabitants." Within the railway zone there is to be "not the slightest difference between the Chinese population and other Nationalities, but all the inhabitants are to enjoy the same rights and be under the same obligations. All local questions of public utility are under the control of the Assembly and the right of election to this assembly pertains to every member of the community who is the owner of "immovable property of fixed value or who pays rent and a designated annual tax." The Agreement seems to us to be rather loosely drawn in some respects, and we have little confidence in the arrangement as a final settlement of the dispute. However, we note that the Chinese are for the moment well-satisfied with the terms of the agreement. The "Peking Daily News," which is supposed to be inspired by the Government bureaux, regards it as "a perfectly fair and equitable settlement" and anticipates that the application of the principles enunciated will have "far-reaching effects." Both in Peking and in Tokyo it is regarded as setting a precedent which Japan will be expected to follow in South Manchuria, and so far as we have observed there is no disinclination on Japan's part to do so. The outstanding feature of the Harbin arrangement is that the whole of the railway zone is practically thrown open to international residence and trade, for at China's request two letters are incorporated as part of the Agreement providing that "as regards the rights of people of other nations they are to have such equal rights within the railway zone as are enjoyed by them in all other places in China under Treaties entered into between China and other countries." The door then is wide open in this region.

Before Mr. J. H. Kemp at the Magistracy on Thursday two natives were arraigned on the charge of unlawfully taking away two children aged six and eight years, from the care of their parents or lawful guardians at Shanghai. When the s.s. *Anhui* arrived in port Lance-Sergeant Edward boarded her, and questioned the defendants about the children. They told him "that they received them as a present from their parents," but the excuse did not satisfy the policeman, and the men were arrested. The case was remanded for a week, bail being fixed in the sum of \$1,000. Detective-Sergeant Wilden appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Otto Kong Sing for the defence.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

The question of the week has been What price railways?

It is really too bad of the weather clerk to plague us as he has been doing. He has practically spoiled four Saturdays in succession and made outdoor exercises impossible. Looks as if he acted with malice aforethought. Perhaps, as Burns said in his address to the "de'il," he might "tak a thocht an' mend."

I noticed the other day in a Hankow paper an announcement to the following effect:—

We are desired by Doctor—representative of Drs.—to state that he is leaving shortly for a tour through northern ports and those wishing his services should make their appointments early."

It reminded me of a brass plate on a certain doctor's door in Jersey which read "Dr.—Accouchements Mondays and Thursdays." Until now I had supposed that in Jersey they managed these things better than they do in most places, but Hankow evidently rivals Jersey in this respect.

It is only a Chinese thief who would dream of stealing teeth, though I have heard an indignant father at home complain that his family would not only steal his teeth, but would come back for the gums. Of course teeth have a commercial value as we know from certain advertisements, but it was hardly to be expected that it was sufficiently high to constitute a temptation for thieves. When speaking of this incident to a Chinese friend he surprised me by stating that it was the practice of Chinese dentists to rub the gums of their patients with some material which caused them to finally sneeze, when their tooth or teeth dropped out. I don't vouch for the accuracy of the statement, but it was given me as gospel.

There are a few good golfers and a few expert linguists in Hongkong, and if the hero of the following story should be chosen from among them I would not be surprised. A broker who had the reputation of using strong language on the links started out one afternoon to play nine holes. Looking back after he had driven off he saw a great crowd following. There were young men and old, good players and bad, all trailing close behind with looks of interest and expectation. The broker paused and turned. He smiled politely and nervously. "Really, gentlemen," he said, "this is very flattering. I hope I am in good form this afternoon. I trust I shall play well enough to reward all this kindly interest." "Oh, it isn't that," replied an elderly lawyer, with a chuckle. "We came out to listen."

The Duke of Rutland must be a sarcastic old chap. He advocates evening continuation classes at which members of Parliament might learn something about agriculture. But why not common knowledge?

It is perhaps surprising to some to read that in Arkansas a bill has been introduced into the Legislature making the game of football illegal and punishable by a heavy fine. Football is a very serious game in the States where the reports of matches read almost like the records of battles. Consequently the introduction of such a measure need not occasion surprise. The only surprise is, perhaps, that it has been so long delayed.

The prohibition of football by an American State legislature is another indication of how history repeats itself. In the early days the Scottish Parliament sought to put a stop to football as it was found that the young men preferred this to practising archery, at which, as we know, the Scots were woefully deficient when compared with the English.

We know that young people have ideas as to their own rights and some of us remember the great things we were going to do when we reached our majority. How disgusted we should have been with our parents if they continued spanking us after we had begun to show down on our upper lips or after we had put up our hair and got into long skirts. Yet a Detroit Police

judge has decided that a father had a perfect right to spank his seventeen-year-old daughter, that punishment having been adopted in an effort to keep her away from nickelodeons which, being interpreted, means 'cheap shows.' The daughter said she was too old to be spanked; the Judge decided not. Really, it seems that it is worth while to be a father after all.

It is interesting to inquire into the origin of things, though occasionally we make unpleasant discoveries. When it was suggested to me that the modern walking stick could be traced to the anthropoidal ape breaking off the branch of a tree to support himself when he began to walk upright, I felt inclined to leave my stick at home afterwards. The reflection hit in a double sense. It showed that man needed assistance in walking upright and it showed that some men were not very far removed from their ancestors. Reminds me of the good joke which Mr. Ward perpetrated in "When Knights were Bold." A reference to people having had a common family tree led the humorist to illustrate his conception of the common family tree by jumping around like a monkey.

But this is a digression. When I wrote the opening sentence of the last paragraph I had in mind the origin of our beloved game of billiards. I read that it was invented by a pawnbroker, William Kew by name, who flourished in London some time in the sixteenth century. This inventive avuncular relative of the needy used to employ his leisure hours in wet weather when trade was dull by taking down the three balls which were the insignia of his profession, and pushing them about the counter of his shop with a yard stick, after the manner of the game as at present played, and using boxes fastened to the sides of his counter for pockets. Out of this was developed a table with a fence of slight elevation about it to keep the balls from rolling off on the floor, and to enable the player to make what have since become known as cushion shots. Marvellous, isn't it? Who would have thought that billiards would have had such a common, yea plebeian origin?

If American newspapers may be trusted, the mother-in-law joke has received a blow from which it is not likely to recover. A Pittsburg father shot himself on hearing that the excitement attending the arrival of twins in his family had caused the death of his mother-in-law, and it was stated that such a display of affection for a mother-in-law ought to put a final quietus on the mother-in-law joke.

RODERICK RANDOM.

HONGKONG.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Pozzoni returned to the Colony from Swatow on May 29. His Lordship was accompanied by Bishop Meril and several priests.

A coolie, who was found guilty of trespassing on Army Ordinance property, was fined \$50 by Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court on May 26th.

For stealing a number of poles from a building under repair in Wing Lok Street, Mr. F. A. Hazeland on May 25 sentenced a native to three weeks' imprisonment with hard labour and six hours' stocks.

Whether he was a humorist or a common thief is not yet known, but some one stole a dentist's stock of teeth on May 21. Of course they were not in his head. They were some he had in a show case in front of his rooms in Queen's Road and were valued at \$100.

H.E. the Governor, has been pleased, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to appoint Mr. C. W. M. Beckwith, Assistant Harbour Master, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, in charge of the Water Police, in addition to his other duties.

As a Chinese gentleman was gazing in a shop window at West Point on Tuesday a thief approached, cut his pocket open with a knife, and relieved him of his purse. He was caught in the act, however, and on appearing before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Magistracy yesterday, he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and six hours' stocks.

On Sunday a launch collided with a cargo boat near Yaumati, and the Chinese craft was capsized, the occupants being thrown into the water. One of the crew is reported missing.

The *Gazette* notifies that the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service medal has been granted to Co. Sergeant-Major B. W. Grey and Bombadier H. E. Craddock of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps.

Commodore and Mrs. Lyon were "At Home" on the *Tamar* on the 27th inst. A large number of residents were present and spent an enjoyable time. The Band of the Buffs had been kindly lent for the occasion and the pleasures of the occasion included dancing, and ladies' rifle shooting contests.

It does not often happen that money is an obstruction. Yet it was so on May 27 when it delayed two trams in Des Voeux Road Central. A truck with a large basket containing half dollar and dollar pieces stuck in the tramway route and a number of bags had to be lifted off before the truck could be moved. One of the bags burst and the silver stream excited the envy of a large crowd.

"They can make ships at the docks, but they cannot sharpen axes." This was the opinion of a coolie who appeared before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Magistracy charged with the larceny of a pick-axe from the Quarry Bay shipyard yesterday. The defendant told his Worship that he took the axe away to sharpen it, but as the magistrate did not believe the story he sentenced the defendant to six weeks' imprisonment and six hours' stocks.

During the three days ended noon on May 25th five cases of plague were reported from various parts of the Colony. The return of the number of cases of communicable disease for the week ended the 22nd May shows 13 cases of plague, of which 11 were fatal; 4 non-fatal cases of enteric fever (two being Europeans); 5 cases of small-pox (4 being Chinese and one Japanese). Three of the small-pox cases proved fatal.

Before Mr. J. H. Kemp at the Magistracy on May 25, Chan Lau Fong, assistant manager of the Kui Tai Bank, Wing Lok Street, was charged with stealing or embezzling \$3,600. Mr. Davidson (of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings) prosecuted, and Mr. Leo d'Almada e Castro (Messrs. Goldring, Barlow and Morrell) represented the defendant. The case was remanded until to-day week, bail being allowed in the sum of \$5,000.

A novel defence was submitted by a Chinese at the Magistracy on May 22nd. In answer to a charge of stealing a live fowl, which, it was stated he picked up in the street at West Point and slipped under his jacket, he told his Worship that the fowl was in his way, and he picked it up to avoid treading on it and injuring it. Mr. Hazeland, however, failed to appreciate such a kindly nature, and sent the man to prison for three weeks, and ordered him to be exposed in the stocks for six hours.

Gunner Pidgeon, of the R.G.A., appeared before Mr. Kemp at the Magistracy on May 25 charged with refusing to pay his tram fare. Defendant, who said he wished to proceed to Lyemun, took a car to the terminus at Causeway Bay. There, he was told by the conductor to take another car, but declined to do so. Instead, he returned to the city, but declined to pay another five cent fare. Mr. Glendenning handed him over to the Police at No. 2 Station, and on appearing before the Court yesterday he was ordered to pay a fine of \$5.

On May 24 the remains of Mrs. Pearce, wife of the Rev. T. W. Pearce, of the London Mission Society, were interred in the Colonial Cemetery, amid manifestations of regret and sympathy. By a melancholy coincidence yesterday was the anniversary of the wedding of the deceased lady, and what adds to the poignancy of the grief of the husband and family is that they had all arranged to sail for home yesterday after a long period of residence here. The attendance at the funeral included His Lordship the Bishop of Victoria, the Rev. C. H. Hickling, the Rev. F. T. Johnson and a large number of the converts of the London Mission Society. The Rev. H. R. Wells conducted the burial service, being assisted by three native preachers of the Mission.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held on May 27th in the Council Chamber.

The following were present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, SIR FREDERICK JOHN DEALTRY LUGARD K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

H. E. COLONEL DARLING, R.E. (General Officer Commanding).

Hon. Mr. F. H. MAY, C.M.G., (Colonial Secretary).

Sir HENRY BERKELEY, K.C., (Acting Attorney-General).

Hon. Mr. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. P. N. H. JONES (Acting Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. A. W. BREWIN (Registrar-General).

Hon. Mr. F. J. BADELEY (Capt. Superintendent of Police).

Hon. Dr. H. KAI, K.C., C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. E. A. HEWETT.

Hon. Mr. E. OSBORNE.

Hon. Mr. W. J. GRESSON.

Hon. Mr. WEI YUK, C.M.G.

Mr. C. CLEMENTI (Clerk of Councils).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

PAPERS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table the following papers: Minute on the Peak Tramway by the Superintendent of the Botanical and Afforestation Department, and Report by the Director of the Observatory for the year 1908.

FINANCIAL.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY brought up the report of the Finance Committee (No. 4) and moved its adoption.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded and the motion was agreed to.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the second reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to authorise the appropriation of a supplementary sum of \$512,200.34 to defray the charges of the year 1908.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded and the motion was agreed to.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved that the bill be referred to the Finance Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded and the motion was agreed to.

CIVIL PROCEDURE ORDINANCE AMENDMENT.

The ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL moved the third reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Code of Civil Procedure.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded and the bill was read a third time and passed.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND BUILDINGS ORDINANCE AMENDMENT.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the Council resolve itself into committee to further consider the Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903-1908.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded and the motion was agreed to.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL—The Bill was left in committee to further consider clause 235 which has reference to the method of serving notices. That clause is now before the committee.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—The point raised, your Excellency, was that notices should not be served on the owner. I am not quite sure whether that is provided in this clause as it stands at present. It speaks alternatively of notices being served on the tenant. The point we want to make quite clear is that if the owner or his authorised agent are in the colony either of them should be served if necessary by a registered letter. Only in the last extremity should the notice be served on the tenant, that is failing knowledge of the whereabouts of the owner or his agent. It is a legal matter and I am not quite sure if that is arranged for in this clause.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL—The point is covered by this clause.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—It does not authorise the Inspector or whoever it may be to merely

leave the notice with the tenant. He should serve it upon the owner or his authorised agent.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—It must be served on the owner, if it concerns the owner.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL—Or his authorised agent, and where they cannot be found, on the tenant. I think that covers the point.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—That meets my objection.

Hon. Mr. GRESSON—I was under the impression that all notices were delivered by registered letter. There was to be no question of serving on the premises at all.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—It is only to be served on the premises in the event of the owner or authorised agent not being resident in the colony.

HIS EXCELLENCY—If the address is not known you cannot serve by letter.

Hon. Mr. GRESSON—I thought it was agreed that in order to avoid any mistake the service should be by registered letter.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL—It is provided that the notice to be given the owner or his agent is to be left at his place of business or residence within the colony, and if it is not known then it is to be served at his last known address.

Hon. Mr. GRESSON—If you leave a notice anybody may accept it. It does not follow that it will receive attention. If it goes by registered letter it will be signed for by somebody in authority.

The COLONIAL TREASURER—Not necessarily. The addressee may refuse to take delivery. The man may say "I will not take it. Take it away."

HIS EXCELLENCY—But it would have been legally served.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—Quite so.

Hon. Mr. GRESSON—I do not press the point.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I move that the clause stand part of the bill.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded and the motion was agreed to.

On Council resuming.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL, with the permission of the Council, moved that the bill be read a third time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

PEAK TRAMWAY ORDINANCE.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL said he did not propose to proceed with the next order of the day, the motion that Council go into committee on the Bill entitled an Ordinance for authorising the construction of a tramway within the colony of Hongkong. It will stand over.

HIS EXCELLENCY—The Council stands adjourned until further notice.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was then held, the Colonial Secretary presiding. The following vote was passed.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—On page 9, the last entry but one, Indian Police remittances \$11,000 over the estimate. The explanation is "more remitters and lower exchange." Does that mean that the Government remit the money for the Indian police at a fixed rate of exchange, and take the loss themselves?

The CHAIRMAN—Yes, the police have the privilege of remitting half of their pay at the privileged rate of 44 cents to the rupee. The Government bears the loss on exchange. That is a condition of the service of the Indian police.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—And therefore the lower and the more favourable the rate of exchange the more they remit.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—Then on page 10—other miscellaneous services—\$57,000 odd. I think, Sir, that all those items are so absolutely unlike, that that amount should be divided up, and we ought to be shown how much comes under each item. I do not think such a large sum ought to be lumped together.

The COLONIAL TREASURER—My hon. friend on the right will know already that the vote of 14,791 has nothing whatever to do with the loss on exchange. That leaves about \$23,000 to be accounted for by the loss on exchange which could be only ascertained when the accounts were made up in March last.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—Then I think we ought to be shown how much the Emigration Depot cost, how much Mr. Halifax received—which I think was a very correct vote to make—and how much the compensation to owners of houses damaged in the typhoon amounted to. \$57,000 is a large sum of money.

The CHAIRMAN—The \$11,791 was for compensation to owners for houses damaged by the typhoon.

The CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE—The amount to Mr. Halifax was about \$3,000.

The CHAIRMAN—Yes, and the depot as a matter of fact cost \$3,000. The \$3,000 for Mr. Halifax is in that \$11,791.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—With regard to subsidiary coins \$164,000, actual expenditure, how much of that is redemption, and how much depreciation?

The CHAIRMAN—\$114,000 was the actual loss on the sale of the coin that was sold.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—And \$32,000 was spent on the redemption of coins?

The CHAIRMAN—There was an amount of \$535,000 collected and paid into the Treasury, and not re-issued.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—So the Government's loss on small coin was about \$32,000.

The CHAIRMAN—There was another item of \$274,000 of new coin in the bank which had never been issued. That came to a total of over eight lakhs which we shipped home and sold.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—That was the 5,000,000 pieces shipped home.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—Does redemption mean the loss on small coin paid into the Government Departments?

The COLONIAL TREASURER—No, the loss on small coin sold as bullion, the amount written off on stock being distinct though included.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—Might I ask what is the object of buying up these coins?

The COLONIAL TREASURER—They are paid in and not re-issued.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—Then \$32,000 represents the total loss of the Government on coins paid in during the last year?

The COLONIAL TREASURER—The \$164,000 represents the total loss. A certain amount of that, something like \$70,000, represents the amount which was written off for depreciation on remaining stock.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—The point that I want to make is that every business in this Colony is losing a large sum of money by having to receive these small coins, and in almost all public companies accounts you will see "loss on subsidiary coins." What I want to get at is, how much the Government are losing on the subsidiary coins paid to them.

The COLONIAL TREASURER—There is the actual figure, \$164,674.72 last year.

The CHAIRMAN—And out of that, \$114,000 represents the loss on coins shipped home and sold as bullion.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—Then are we to anticipate a loss of \$164,000 every year roughly?

The COLONIAL TREASURER—The issue is limited. It might stop some day, but we don't know when.

The CHAIRMAN—It depends on the amount we receive and do not re-issue. We estimated for a loss of \$36,000, but we had to exceed it considerably.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—So the ratepayers lost roughly \$164,000 by having the place flooded with Chinese coin?

The CHAIRMAN—You are opening up the whole question now.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—That is my reason for bringing it up. I want to bring it home to people what they are losing.

The CHAIRMAN—This Government over-issued subsidiary coin, and it has either got to go on re-issuing or take some action. The action it is taking is, not re-issuing up to a certain limit.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—I don't want to enter on the old controversy, but I want to point out that the Colony is losing \$164,000 annually by this Chinese coin.

The CHAIRMAN—I don't think it is fair to say it is losing it annually. It lost it in the year 1908.

The COLONIAL TREASURER—My hon. friend on the right is taking a new attitude to the one he took two years ago. He was then temporising; now, he is very, very fixed in his

views. If he had been fixed at that time we might have done more good.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—I am of the same attitude now as I was then.

The CHAIRMAN—I would point out that the loss this year will not be so large, as there will not be the item "unissued coin to sell," and it does not necessarily follow that if we have very large payments into the Treasury the whole of it will be redeemed.

The COLONIAL TREASURER—It must be. We have to write it off.

The CHAIRMAN—I am referring to actual redemption. There are two items, the actual loss on sale and the writing-off. We must write off the discount.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—We are losing about 14 per cent on subsidiary coins paid back into the Treasury. Is that so?

The CHAIRMAN—Yes.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—This loss is not necessarily because the Colony is flooded with Chinese coins, but because for a great number of years this Colony has issued more than it can absorb, and it is now coming back to the Colony.

The COLONIAL TREASURER—It is due to both reasons. We have over-issued, and at the same time the Chinese are flooding our Colony with foreign coin.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—A number of business men met together to discuss it, and came to different conclusions. But the point I want to make is that the Government are losing a considerable sum every year by this state of affairs, and it is to be hoped that they will take all the means they can to bring home to the Chinese Government what this unlimited over-issue means to this Colony.

The COLONIAL TREASURER—If you had only stuck to the majority report we would be in a different position now. We ought not to depend on the Chinese Government at all, but to take steps on our own account.

The CHAIRMAN—I can assure you that His Excellency has brought it to the notice of the Chinese Authorities, and tried to point out the error of their ways. The Chinese Government are very foolish in this matter.

Hon. Mr. GRESSON—On page 14 there is an item, \$50,000 for floating fire engine. It says "not yet completed." How much has been spent on it?

The CHAIRMAN—There was a delay about the fire float. It was expected that it would be purchased in the year 1908.

Hon. Mr. GRESSON—It does not follow that the work has been stopped?

The CHAIRMAN—No, we are to get the float this year.

Hon. Mr. GRESSON—As to this military contribution on page 28, what is the explanation of that?

The CHAIRMAN—There was an excess of \$64,000. That was due to the Ordinary revenue of 1907 having exceeded the estimated revenue by about three lakhs.

The COLONIAL TREASURER—I would point out that the matter does not come under the bill under discussion.

The CHAIRMAN—We received more than we anticipated, and had to make good the percentage on the increase.

Hon. Mr. GRESSON—Does the item on page 33, the *St. Enoch*, come under this bill—\$165,000 for the purchase of the *St. Enoch*?

The CHAIRMAN—Yes.

Hon. Mr. GRESSON—What is being done with the *St. Enoch*?

The CHAIRMAN—She is employed dredging out the trench for the breakwater.

Hon. Mr. GRESSON—She is actually at work?

The CHAIRMAN—Yes, and has been for some months.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—On the same page there is an item for installation of electric fans at Government House, \$4,000. I suppose that is in addition to the \$5,000 or \$6,000 for which a special vote was asked for certain work at Government House.

The CHAIRMAN—A vote was taken for this item. There were no fans at all in Government House.

The bill was then put to the vote, and passed.

Thirty cases of machinery, purchased from America, from the purpose of manufacturing bank-notes of the Ta Ching Government Bank, reached Peking recently. An expert American bank-note engraver is on the way out to China.

THE PEAK TRAMWAY BILL.

MINUTE BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE BOTANICAL AND FORESTRY DEPARTMENT.

The following minute was laid before the Legislative Council yesterday by command of His Excellency the Governor.

Hon. Colonial Secretary,

In accordance with instructions I submit the following notes on the proposed new cable tramway to the Peak districts. It is now six years since the question of allowing a new cable tramway from the town to the Peak to be constructed partly through the Public Gardens began to be considered by the Government; during that time four distinct propositions have been put forward in the endeavour to devise a compromise by which as little damage as possible should be done to the very beautiful surroundings of the Public Gardens and Glenealy Ravine, while on the other hand a convenient route might be provided for the construction of the line. The four alternative routes were (1) a tunnel under the Gardens (2) a line on the surface of Glenealy Ravine (3) a line on high trestles in the Ravine (4) a wide cutting through the Public Gardens. The fourth, which was the first scheme proposed, is that now before you. It is the very worst of them all from the point of view of damage to the Gardens and in my capacity as Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department I have felt it to be my imperative duty from the first to protest against it.

My position has throughout been supported by the conviction that the promoters, in their anxiety to secure the concession of a second route to the Peak have overlooked or at any rate not adequately considered the limited number of those whom the tramway is intended to benefit compared with immense mass of what may be called the intelligent middle classes of Chinese and Portuguese who would suffer in a special degree if the tram were run in this way through one of the most important sections of the Public Gardens. In order to bring this aspect of the case more prominently before you I would ask you to remember in the first place that our city is, in consequence of the great demand on the limited amount of ground available for building purposes, unusually devoid of public open spaces or even of private gardens and that access to the open country on either side of Victoria cannot be gained except through suburbs densely crowded by the poorer classes of Chinese, so that the public Gardens, situated as they are in the centre of the residential district, form a priceless possession to the residents of the city of Victoria, by whom indeed they are more or less crowded all the year round. In addition to this the Gardens are very small, some thirteen acres only in all, and no further ground is available for extending them in any direction, nor is there any probability that there ever will be. It is doubtless in consequence of these considerations that Government after Government has resisted all temptations to part with any of this area for building purposes, for which its value must be very high. The city is yearly growing in size and importance, the Gardens are certainly more popular than they were five years ago and they may at any time again become the favourite resort of the English community also, as they used to be.

But apart from the general question of the encroachment by which some 50,000 square feet out of this small area will be made absolutely useless to the frequenters of the Gardens I would desire to emphasise the detriment which would be caused to the beauty and seclusion of the Gardens by this particular kind of encroachment. The noise made by a cable tramway must be well known now to every resident, the rattling of the wheels over which the cables run can be heard far from the present line and it is through the part of the Gardens, most remote at present from noisy roads, that it is proposed to run these trams. It would moreover be difficult to imagine anything more detrimental to the beauty of the Gardens than a straight cutting 100 feet wide succeeded by a line of trestles carrying the

metals on which the cars would run. The Gardens are widely famed for their beauty, and are frequently and justly spoken of as the prettiest for their size of all the fine Botanic Gardens for which our Colonies are famous.

As a botanist I specially deplore and most earnestly protest against the proposal that this cutting should pass through and utterly destroy one of the best collections of palms and other trees in the world. More than 100 fine, well grown palms, some of them magnificent specimens, are marked on the plan before you for destruction, besides numerous smaller trees and shrubs of great scientific value. Not one of them can be transplanted in consequence of their size and age, and even if their removal were possible there would be no space available for their reception. I would ask you to consider the patient labour and the skill, supported by liberal funds from the Government during the last 40 years, which have resulted in the accumulation of this splendid collection. There was hardly a tropical botanic garden in the seventies that did not either by direct gift or with the generous assistance of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew send us contributions. The difficulty of getting small trees in a living state from distant countries is very great and each tree thus obtained is often established only after several failures. Such a series as we possess is therefore a lasting monument of past enterprise as well as a scientific possession of priceless value of which not only the Colony but the English botanical world may be justly proud.

There are I think some very special grounds such as I have detailed above why our small Gardens and this particular part of them should not be thus intruded upon, but so much light is thrown upon the general question of encroachment upon open spaces in large towns by the wholesome principles and practice, well established during the last half century in such cases in England by English public opinion, that I would also invite your attention to the legislation and to the decisions of the highest courts in London upon the subject and I am convinced that in them will be found opinions accentuating the contentions that I am endeavouring to express in support of my views. Such an encroachment would I believe be found to be utterly opposed to the spirit and letter of English law as well as to the true spirit of social progress which animates our home parliament in dealing with these and like matters in England.

The principle at least of the Common Acts of 1866 and 1876 will I believe be respected here, by which lands over which there are any public rights are secured from encroachment, and I feel sure that the application of the principle to these Gardens which have been for 40 years dedicated to public use and have been largely used during the whole of that period will be appreciated. To show the great public interest felt and the strong public opinion existing on this subject of the prevention of encroachment on open spaces I would refer to the existence and activity of the "Commons Preservation Society" of London which has for its object the prevention of encroachment upon all lands dedicated to the use of the public. There is also the active and successful "Metropolitan Public Gardens Association" formed by the Earl of Meath in 1882 for the special object of opening Metropolitan Gardens and preserving them from encroachment. Similar organizations flourish in most of the larger towns of England as well as in many of the Colonies.

As I have been instructed to submit this minute without delay I am unable to give any detailed reference to the proceedings of these Societies or to the speeches made during the debates in the House of Commons on the Acts referred to, but in them could doubtless be found many cogent arguments in support of contention. These arguments I submit apply with special force to the case of our small, beautiful and scientifically valuable gardens and when the unsightliness and noisiness of this particular kind of encroachment is considered I am confident that the feeling of the community will recoil from this irreparable injury.

S. T. DUNN,
Superintendent, Botanical and
Forestry Department.

26th May, 1909

SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on May 25 at the Board Room. Mr. R. O. Hutchison presided, and there were present Hon Mr. P.N.H. Jones (acting Vice-President), Colonel Bedford, Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, Hon. Mr. A. W. Frewin (Registrar-General), Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Dr. G. H. L. Fitzwilliams, Mr. Ho Kom Tong, Dr. F. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Dr. Pearce (Assistant Medical Officer of Health), and Mr. W. Bowen Rowland (Secretary).

BATHING IN A FISH TANK.

The following correspondence in connection with the nuisance at the Western Market was laid on the table.

Mr. SHELTON HOOPER wrote on the 18th inst.:—Sir, I annex copy of correspondence between the Government and myself relative to a nuisance at the New Western Market, which I will thank you to circulate to members of the Board. The incident referred took place at a time when the market was open to the public, as it is every day after dark. Owing to the prevalence of contagious diseases of the worst sort and skin diseases amongst the lower class Chinese, I consider the use of the fish tanks as baths a source of danger to the public health, an opinion which is shared by the medical men whom I have consulted on the matter.

Mr. HOOPER's letter to the Colonial Secretary, was dated 8th May, and was in the following terms:—"Sir, Whilst inspecting the Western Market with two other members of the Sanitary Board last evening at seven o'clock to report on the lighting of the same I observed a Chinaman perfectly nude washing himself over the fish tank. Such a thing is not only disgusting and revolting but I consider it a danger to the public health. I would ask therefore that His Excellency the Governor be informed of it and give such directions as to put a stop to it."

The reply of the Colonial Secretary, dated 12th May, was as follows:—"Sir, With reference to your letter of the 8th inst., I am directed to state that the incident to which you allude took place after dark when all business in the market had ceased, and only a few stall holders were left washing up their stalls. Instructions have now been issued to the Inspector in charge in the market at about seven o'clock in the evening to see that there is no repetition of the occurrence, and the Head of the Sanitary Department will post a notice in the market informing all concerned that such a practice is forbidden."

Dr. FITZWILLIAMS minuted—It is satisfactory to receive the assurance that this will not occur again.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT minuted—I fail to see that the fact that the man was washing himself in the fish tank "after dark" affects the question to any appreciable extent. The objection is to the man using the tank at all as a bath.

Mr. HOOPER—Sir, I thought that this nuisance was of such a nature that the wider the publicity given to it the more chance there is of preventing a recurrence. There is no doubt as to the facts, for you, Sir, were with me and witnessed the occurrence. I therefore communicated to the Government direct, because it seems to me a little doubtful as to who has authority to instruct the Sanitary Department. I don't know whether the Sanitary Board have, though I think we have, but at any rate the Government have the right to instruct them. It was for this reason I communicated direct. The Government seem to have treated the matter rather lightly and are trying to discount the incident on account of it having taken place "after dark." Certainly it was after dark. The market is open to the public after dark, and it was for that reason we were there to report on the lighting. Any member of the public might have been present, man or woman, making purchases, and as I have said the thing is disgusting and revolting. I may take this opportunity of saying that I was informed a week before this incident took place that in this same market a Chinaman was seen deliberately committing a nuisance (which is unprintable). Now if you take two incidents together they will go far to show that there is something lacking in the supervision of the market. The Government in their reply alluded to the inspector in charge of the market. I was not aware that

there was an inspector in charge of the market, because on September 6th, 1907, the Government informed the Board that, agreeable to the recommendations of the Commission, the office of inspector of markets had been abolished. Now, I would like to ask you, Sir, who are the officers responsible for the markets? Has the Veterinary Surgeon anything to do with the markets? And if not, who has taken his place? Moreover, I would like to know if there is any inspector of markets in charge, what his hours of duty are? Having said that, I should be glad to have an answer to these two questions.

The PRESIDENT—The Colonial Veterinary Surgeon has supervision over the meats sold in the market, while the actual cleanliness of the markets is under the Medical Officer of Health. Each market is under the inspector of the district in which it is situated.

Mr. HOOPER—Then I am right in my surmise that the Medical Officer of Health is left in charge?

The PRESIDENT—As regards the cleanliness, yes.

Mr. HOOPER—He will give his orders to the inspector?

The PRESIDENT—Yes.

Mr. HOOPER—Therefore I take it the Medical Officer of Health will see that this order of the Government is carried out.

The PRESIDENT—Yes.

QUESTIONS.

Mr. HOOPER gave notice of his intention to ask the following questions at the next meeting of the Board:

"Is it a fact that in February and July 1908 Jeye's Fluid, to the extent of 2,500 gallons, was purchased through the Crown Agents at a cost ex-godown, Hongkong, of 3/6d. per gallon?"

"Also whether Jeye's Fluid could not have been purchased locally at 3/- per gallon, and thereby effecting a saving of between £60 and £70."

"In what respect, if any, did the Jeye's Fluid indented by the Government here differ from that obtainable locally?"

LIMEWASHING.

The limewashing returns for the fortnight ended 4th May showed that in the Eastern district 828 houses had been limewashed, in the Central district 1433, and in the Western district 2502. There had been no prosecutions.

Dr. FITZWILLIAMS minuted—These reports, especially the absence of prosecutions and exemptions, show a sub-department now working without friction.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

The mortality statistics for the month ended 30th April gave a death-rate of 20 per 1,000 of the population of the whole colony per annum, and the death rate for the foreign and British community was 18.2 per 1,000.

SUCCESSFUL WEATHER FORECASTS.

The Report of the Director of the Observatory laid on the table at yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council, states: The comparison of weather-forecasts issued daily with the weather subsequently experienced, has been conducted on the same system as heretofore (compare Annual Report for 1896 §5). The results are as follows:—Success 59 per cent., partial success 31 per cent., failure 7 per cent., partial failure 9 per cent. Following the method used in Meteorological Offices and taking the sum of total and partial success as a measure of success, and the sum of total and partial failure as a measure of failure, 90 per cent. of the weather-forecasts were successful in 1908. The average results for 1906 and 1907 were as follows:—Success 57 per cent., partial success 33 per cent., failure 1 per cent., partial failure 9 per cent.

The Hongkong police have succeeded in arresting a bank clerk named Lim (hee Siang), who is wanted in Penang for the larceny of about \$70,000 from the Penang branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation between September 30th 1901 and April 1909. It is understood the prisoner made fictitious entries in the books and obtained the money. The police are to be congratulated on a smart capture, which was effected by Inspector O'Sullivan.

EMPIRE DAY.

CELEBRATIONS IN HONGKONG.

As in the other parts of the Empire, the anniversary of the birthday of the late Queen Victoria, which was celebrated so long that it was felt the day should still preserve its especial significance and which has now become Empire Day, was duly observed in Hongkong. The day was set apart as a holiday but unfortunately the continuous rain spoiled all plans for outdoor enjoyments until late in the afternoon. The British ships in the harbour displayed bunting in honour of the occasion, and in other respects the special character of the day was remembered.

THE GOVERNOR ON DUTIES OF EMPIRE.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR attended at the Kowloon British School, where were gathered the children of both British schools, in the morning, and delivered an appropriate address. His Excellency was accompanied by the Hon. Mr. F. H. May, Mr. E. A. Irving, Mr. T. F. Hough, Dr. Pearce, and among the others present were Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Bros. Christian and Cyprian, of St. Joseph's College, Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, and a number of parents and others interested.

Mr. R. JAMES, B.A. the headmaster, opened the proceedings. He said—Before we share in the privilege of hearing an Empire Day address from a living Empire-builder, I will ask His Excellency to present some prizes which have been awarded in honour of a dead Empire-builder. I mean the Nelson Essay Competition. This competition was the outcome of a lecture delivered to the pupils of the school by Lieut. Davies of H.M.S. *Merlin*. There is one thing which may require some explanation—all three prize-winners are members of what is often incorrectly termed the weaker sex. The explanation is that boys who are over 12 years of age are not allowed to attend this school. Two boys of ten years were considered for prizes. In one case the spelling and composition were so perfect that the examiners came to the conclusion that he must have received outside aid. In the second case the writing and spelling were imperfect, as they often are, in a boy of 10, but the subject matter was so good that had the essay not been left half-finished, the examiners informed me that he must have won the first prize. I found his reason for not finishing the essay a perfectly natural one—"Please Sir, mother said it was time to go to bed." To show how ancient animosities have disappeared in the reign of King Edward the Peacemaker, I quote a passage from the essay of a competitor who is of French descent and who also won the second prize; "If Napoleon has been great on land, Nelson has been great on the sea. He won the admiration not only of his countrymen, but of the entire world, including even his enemies. All the life of this illustrious admiral was like that of our French knight Bayard—"Sans peur et sans reproche." The first prize presented by Lieut. Davies, R.N., goes to Ena Taylor. The second presented by Lieut. Duke, R.N., goes to Trinidad Boutinon. The third, presented by Mrs. Main, goes to Freda Schmetz, who has left the Colony.

HIS EXCELLENCY said—Ladies and gentlemen, boys and girls of the British Schools:—A short time ago when I distributed the prizes here I said that I hoped that we might have the pleasure of going to-day for a water picnic, but it was intimated to me that it would be preferable if I came here and addressed you as the weather has turned out most unpropitious. I have fallen in with this arrangement. To-day is Empire Day and we observe it as a public holiday by ordinance in this colony in order that there will be one universal holiday throughout the whole empire to stimulate patriotism, and to remind us of our duties as free citizens and, as Kipling says, "lest we forget" our heritage and its duties. You have all heard of the enormous extent of the British empire, that it covers over 11½ million square miles of the surface of the earth, about one-fifth of the whole of the globe, and that it includes some 410 millions of people, about one-fifth of the whole human race, speaking innumerable languages and living under varying conditions of

development. The key-note of the British empire, of British rule, has been that each of these different races should enjoy and develop along their own lines thorough freedom of speech and freedom of the press, provided that these are not misused to create sedition, and while we have thus fostered independent thought and action, and given full means of expression of thought to every race, it has been the aim of the British wherever they have set foot to influence and promote this liberty and this freedom by encouraging a system of impartial justice. That, boys and girls, I would like you to remember as the key-note of the British Empire. It has been founded on justice. And it has been the object of the British in all their colonies to endeavour to teach the subject races the value of this priceless boon. Slavery disappears, for every man is equal in the eye of the law, bribery and corruption cannot exist under these conditions. It is because the empire has been founded on this great principle that it has lasted for so many years and has prospered as no other empire in the world has ever done. It is because it has been founded on no selfish motive that we can all be proud to belong to it and the noblest men the nation has produced have been content to give their lives to its service. Under the British flag we claim that all men of whatever race or colour, whatever religion, no matter whether they are wealthy or poor, enjoy greater freedom than they did before the flag came. That is the reason why we venerate our flag and are prepared to give our lives to defend it. It is a stirring thought that to-day there are over fifty different colonies all over the earth where that flag will be unfurled, and that the national anthem, which you have just heard sung, will be heard in all those different parts of the world. But this British Empire, of which we are so proud and from which we derive these benefits of freedom and opportunities for a world-wide trade, can only exist while its citizens are worthy men and women, and while each one is willing to contribute in his or her own degree to maintain its traditions and defend it. I do not limit what I say to those of British birth, for every British subject is a citizen of the British empire. If we confine our aspirations to personal advancement, personal wealth, if our ambition is solely to obtain personal distinction and personal pleasure, if we are not ready to make some real sacrifice for the empire, we shall not continue long to enjoy its benefits and it will pass from us. There are those who say that the British citizen of to-day is unworthy of the great trust and heritage which has descended to him, that we are wrapped up too much in money-making and in pleasure-seeking, that we are too absorbed in our own concerns to remember that the ideal of empire is that every British citizen should endeavour to make known to those around him the benefits which he enjoys, to mitigate the distress, to provide education, to check the evils from drink and other forms of self-indulgence by providing healthy recreation. In short, by respecting ourselves and endeavouring to teach self-respect and self-improvement to every other British citizen, that is the way in which the traditions and ideals of the Empire may be maintained. Each one of us can bear our share in maintaining these traditions either by personal service or contributions to such institutions as I have described. In that way we shall prove that we are not unworthy of our forefathers and that British citizens are not decadent. There is another duty which devolves upon us and which we should share, and that is the defence of the empire. I hold it to be the clear duty of every able-bodied man to prepare himself should occasion arise to defend the empire. I hold it to be the duty of every employer to incur some loss, some money loss, in order to enable those he employs to thus prepare themselves. I hold it to be the duty of every British matron to teach her sons the benefits they derive and are deriving and the duties they owe to the Empire. And those who are called upon to contribute to the army and the navy must do so freely and without grudge. It is the least they can do. Looking at it on the lowest basis, it is an insurance on their property. We have had some splendid examples lately of voluntary taxation incurred by some of the self-governing colonies, New Zealand, Canada, Australia and others in order to

add to the army and navy of the empire. Hongkong at present is not able to do anything in that way. We occasionally hear complaints of the amount which we pay towards the army, but seeing it is half the amount of the cost which is incurred of the force which defends our own colony, we shall regret, if ever it comes that the existence of the empire is put to the trial, that we did not realise our responsibilities sooner, and Hongkong will be one of the first of the oversea colonies to feel the brunt of the strain. You boys of the Victoria School have a cadet corps of which you have every reason to be proud, and I trust that every one of you will become an efficient volunteer in the service of the empire. I will add only one word to those who hear me and to any who perchance may read my words reported in the papers, and that is that I earnestly beseech you to take these matters to heart in no method of scare or panic but, in that sober, dogged, serious way which is natural to the British and which is the way in which our forefathers dealt with these matters, as matters worthy of the serious consideration of every British subject. Let the words of the recessional hymn which we are about to hear sung find an echo in every British subject in this British community to-day.

The children having sung Kipling's Recessional Hymn, His Excellency stated that he had received the following telegram from Lord Meath: "Empire blesses the King."

With the singing of the National Anthem the proceedings terminated.

THE HONGKONG CLUB.

At noon the members of the Club assembled to meet His Excellency the Governor who had been invited to attend and when glasses had been charged Mr. T. F. Hough, on behalf of the President, whose absence he regretted, proposed the toast of "Our King, our constitution and our flag," and in doing so referred to the pleasure which they all experienced at having His Excellency present. He added too that they were pleased to see present to share in their celebrations gentlemen who were not of British birth and he thanked them for the good feeling which they showed by coming to join in their celebrations. The toast having been honoured, the Governor replied. He remarked that it was particularly gratifying to take part in a celebration which had not been arranged in the ordinary way, as there was then no mistaking the enthusiasm behind it, and he went on to say that on Empire Day they ought all, as in a business concern, to take stock of where they were and what were their duties to the empire of which they formed a part. His Excellency then proposed the toast of "Our Empire," which having been acknowledged, the proceedings terminated with three cheers and a tiger for His Excellency called for by Mr. Hough.

DAILY MAIL CUP.

Shooting in the *Daily Mail* Empire Cup Competition took place at King's Park Range yesterday afternoon, when the conditions militated against good scoring. The highest cards handed in were:—

Sapper H. Haines	25	33	30	88
Pvt. Stewart	29	31	27	87
Corpl. Bullock	28	28	28	84
Corpl. Sorby	26	29	27	82
Corpl. Crawford	30	24	26	80
Gunner Anderson	27	27	26	81
Lt. Andrews	29	21	30	80
Sgt-major Rodger	30	25	24	79

Total ... 660

The pupils of the Saiyngpun Government School, showed their loyalty to the Empire under whose Flag they temporarily reside and are educated, in a befitting manner.

Notwithstanding the threatening state of the weather, which could not damp the ardour of such a party, two large launches crowded with boys under the care of their masters, left Jardine's Wharf, West Point, at noon for T'ün Mun, which was reached after a run of about 2½ hours.

During the trip refreshments (cakes and lemonade) were dispensed with a liberal hand, and the time was pleasantly passed in listening to selections on Chinese musical instruments. After the party was landed a programme of sports in which the comic side was catered for

was gone through. "Horse racing," "Search for money," "three legged" and "wheelbarrow" races were among the items, and added a new zest to the events in which all joined, from the oldest to the youngest, with a heartiness which showed how thoroughly real the enjoyment was.

On the conclusion of the sports and the distribution of prizes to the successful competitors, rousing cheers for "The King" were given, which echoed through the valley and started the paddy birds and even the villagers.

Refreshments were spread on the beach and the party, now divided, some to bathe, and others explore the district and visit the monastery which crowns one of the neighbouring hills. About 6.30 p.m. all re-embarked without misadventure and Hongkong was safely reached, all voting the day a "royal" one, and wishing that "Empire Day" occurred a little more frequently, at least, once a week.

THE HONGKONG UNIVERSITY. MUNIFICENT GIFTS TO THE ENDOWMENT FUND.

His Excellency the Governor writes to us:—
"By the courtesy of Mr. Law, I am able to inform you that Messrs. John Swire and Sons have promised £30,000 to the Endowment Fund for the University to be invested by them in mortgage debentures which will be handed over to the Trustees of the Fund. The Taikoo Sugar Refining Company Ltd. have promised £5,000, and the Ocean Steamship Company Ltd. a similar sum, making £40,000 in all, or at the rate of exchange of the day \$450,440. These subscriptions are subject to the whole Endowment Fund being subscribed, and will no doubt stimulate emulation. The patriotic generosity of this great Firm is appropriately announced on Empire Day, and is a splendid reply to the words I used in my address this morning at Kowloon School."

CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT]

May 24th.

INAUGURATING THE SUNNING RAILWAY.

The Board of Posts and Communications at Peking has cabled to Chan Mung Chang, Tao-tai of Industries, instructing him to attend personally to the inauguration of the Sunning Railway, which will take place on the 16th day of this moon. He is also directed to send competent deputies to examine the line before the inauguration takes place, and also to send in a full report of the construction of the railway.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY—DEFECTIVE BRIDGES AND EMBANKMENTS.

It is reported that the Wu Tung Bridge, which is situated a short distance above Yuen Tam, suddenly gave way last week. The bridge is now inclined on one side with a crack several inches wide. The public say that this is due to poor material and bad workmanship. A photograph of the bridge has been taken for the purpose of instituting an action against the contractors.

Owing to the recent heavy rains the embankments in several districts on the trunk line have also given way, necessitating repairs before the trains could run.

DISCOVERY OF A LARGE BOMB.

On the 20th inst. a detective of No. 2 station in the old Walled City discovered a large bomb hidden in a basket in a vacant house in Lau Fong street. The bomb weighed over 50 catties. The matter was reported to the station and four policemen were detailed by the office to convey the missile to the station.

PLAGUE IN NORTH CHINA.

A Tientsin contemporary states that plague is spreading in Mongolia and invading Manchuria. The same paper states that at Tongshan inoculation with Haffkine's vaccine is to be carried out on a large scale, and plague measures are being conducted from the new laboratories of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, who are congratulated on their determination and thoroughness in dealing with the disease in North China.

SUPREME COURT.

Saturday, May 22nd.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR FRANCIS
PIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

AN INJUNCTION GRANTED.

Mr. M. W. Slade, who was instructed by Mr. J. Scott Harston (of Messrs. Ewens and Harston) applied on behalf of the Portland Flour Mills for an interim injunction against Messrs. Soares and Co., to restrain them from selling flour in bags marked so as to be calculated to be passed off as the flour of the plaintiffs. Counsel submitted that the bags on the face of them were liable to deceive, especially as much of the flour went into the country. The plaintiff's bags were marked with the three colour brand and defendants also had the same colours.

Hon. Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., who was instructed by Mr. Leo d'Almada e Castro (of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow and Morrell), for the defence, said there had been no infringement by the defendant because he was only the agent, and sold the flour on behalf of the American Trading Co. Defendant had cabled the company and they replied that there was no infringement, and instructed him to contest the case.

His Lordship said he would grant the injunction because even if defendant undertook not to sell the flour someone else could do so. He expressed regret for defendant, who he considered had acted perfectly innocently in the matter.

Tuesday, 25th May.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

[BEFORE THE FULL COURT.]

LEUNG SHUI KONG v. IMPERIAL BANK OF
CHINA.

The Chief Justice and the Puisne Judge sat to hear an appeal from the judgment of the Chief Justice in the case in which the Imperial Bank of China were plaintiffs and Leung Shui Kong defendant. Mr. W. W. Slade and Mr. H. G. Calthrop, instructed by Mr. Hett, of Messrs. Brutton and Hett, appeared for the appellants, and the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K. C. instructed by Mr. Gedge, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared for the respondents.

Mr. Slade, in opening, stated that this was an appeal from so much of the judgment of the Chief Justice as decreed that Leung Shui Kong was liable on the two heads of claim, which were that he was liable as guarantor of his deceased brother on a overdraft of his deceased brother with the plaintiff bank. The main question which their Lordships would have to decide was one of law. He proposed to submit taking every single finding of fact in the learned judgment of the court below that the right conclusion of law would be that the defendant was not liable. He would then submit that on certain small points the learned judge in the court below did not draw a correct inference from the facts before him.

The Chief Justice—The point is a very small one?

Mr. Slade—Yes.

Counsel proceeded with his statement and the hearing was adjourned.

Wednesday, 26th May.

The hearing of the appeal was continued.

Mr. Slade said he could show, from the Bank's own book, strong *prima facie* ground for believing that the account showing the deficiency was not a personal one, and it was for the Bank to prove the opposite beyond any reasonable doubt, before they could have judgment for the amount.

Mr. Calthrop, who followed, said their Lordships would see by the re-amended defence that the agreement between Leung King Wo, appellant's deceased brother, and the Bank was for a term of one year on trial. As the agreement was only for a year, the guarantee, therefore, was only for a year. The following paragraph in the re-amended defence dealt with the fact that after the expiration of the

agreement there was an appointment of Leung King Wo as agent, and not as manager. That alteration also would be sufficient to discharge the surety. A further paragraph set out that Leung King Wo, after the agreement entered into for guarantee, acted as compradore to the Bank. That was another ground for discharge of the surety. That also led to the point that, if this deficiency was made out against Leung King Wo, it was one which arose from his position as compradore and not from his position as manager. Therefore the surety was discharged on that ground from any liability under the agreement on the part of appellant.

After argument the hearing was adjourned.

Thursday, 27th May.

IN ADMIRALTY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR F.
PIGGOTT), WITH LIEUT. BECKWITH,
R.N., AS ASSESSOR.

A COLLISION IN THE CHINA SEA.

An action for damages for collision was instituted by Wong Cheong Wai, owner of the junk No. 12,115 against Michael Jebson, of Apenrade, Schleswig-Holstein, in the Empire of Germany, owner of the steamship *Holstein*, plaintiff claiming \$10,000 for the loss of the junk and her cargo. The collision took place on the China Sea on 24th October, 1908. The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Messrs. Goldring, Barlow, and Morrell, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Pollock, in opening said the plaintiff's case was that the collision occurred at about 11.30 p.m. on the 24th October last year at a place near Tong Si point, situated between Hongkong and Swatow. The plaintiff's junk was cruising in company with another junk owned by his brother and they were out fishing. The defendant's steamer approached them and they alleged that had she kept on her course she would have cleared them, but she starboarded her helm improperly and cut the junk in two. The stern of the junk sank and four women were drowned. The steamer did not lower a boat or stand by to render assistance to those in the junk but continued on her way to Hongkong. The portion of the junk that did not sink was towed to the coast by plaintiff's brother's junk and subsequently brought to Hongkong. The plaintiff alleged that the steamer was improperly and negligently navigated, that no proper look-out was kept, and that she did not comply with the regulations for prevention of collisions. Defendant's story was a very different one. Their contention apparently was that the junk was at the time heading in towards the coast of China, and that the junk suddenly swung round on her course and attempted to pass across the steamer's bow, thereby rendering a collision inevitable.

The case was part heard and adjourned.

A NIGHT IN HIGH SOCIETY.

AND A YEAR IN JAIL.

For one night of pleasure, illegally obtained, Wong Fuk, a coolie, has now started on a term of a year's imprisonment. He appeared before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Magistracy on May 27 on the charge of breaking and entering 207, Des Voeux Road Central, and stealing therefrom jewellery to the value of \$730. Most of this jewellery he was successful in either pawning or selling, and with the proceeds he replenished his wardrobe and appeared at Shektonsui on Wednesday night as gentleman Wong. Clad in a long and costly silk gown, and wearing a pair of gold rimmed spectacles, he spent the evening hours with a number of singing girls. All went well while his cash lasted, but running short of this necessary article he went to pawn one of the rings he had stolen, and was detained by the pawnbroker, and handed over to the police. When his Worship heard the story yesterday he sentenced the defendant to one year's imprisonment with hard labour and twelve hours' stocks, the sentence including a charge of returning from banishment.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The net profits of the Austrian-Lloyd for 1908 are said to amount to about k.1,100,000 and a dividend of k.10 per share, or 2½ per cent., will probably be declared.

Sir Walter Roper Lawrence, Bart., G.C.I.E., has been appointed to the seat on the Board of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company, vacant by the death of Major-General Sir Owen Tudor Burne.

The North German Lloyd will inaugurate the regular service between Singapore and German New Guinea by the s.s. *Sandakan*, measuring 1,800 tons. This vessel will touch at Batavia, Samarang, Soerabaya, Macassar, Amboina, Banda, and Netherlands New Guinea, while cargo will also be carried to Australia.

The Committee of Lloyd's decided towards the close of last year that in the public interest it was advisable that every underwriter should voluntarily submit his accounts to an independent audit. The proposal was generally accepted, and it is understood, a London paper says, that out of a membership of nearly 700 over 90 per cent. have successfully passed the audit. The examination of the accounts was based on the results of 1904, 1905, and 1906, and it is said that the total funds certified by the accountants as held by the members amount to nearly £8,000,000.

The Board of Posts and Communications at Peking has proposed to float a large shipping company with an enormous capital to start regular services of steamers on the Rivers and along the Chinese coast and to run steamers to Singapore, Java, Australia, San Francisco, Yokohama and Bombay, as and when it is thought expedient to do so. The capital is to be contributed by the Government and merchants equally, and the concern will be under their joint management. It is proposed to place an order at once with a well known German firm for ten steamers and more vessels are to be built later on. But owing to the difficulty in raising the necessary funds the Government has not yet decided whether to accept the Board's proposal or not.

A report from the British Commercial Attaché at Yokohama states that two Japanese Government Bills relating to shipping and shipbuilding subsidies were recently read for the first time. At present, he says, three kinds of subsidies are given to shipping in Japan, viz.: (1) A general encouragement to navigation; (2) a subsidy to certain specially-ordered services; (3) a shipbuilding encouragement subsidy. It is proposed by the new Bill, which is called the "Ocean Lines Subsidies Law," to replace the first two so far as the ships plying to distant countries are concerned. The subsidies to services in neighbouring seas, such as those to China, Korea, &c., will be continued as at present, i.e., up to 1914, the vessels employed will continue to enjoy subsidies under the old Navigation Encouragement Law, while the subsidies for specially ordered services will run for the terms for which they were voted, and will then doubtless be renewed. By the provisions of the new Bill the Minister of Communications is given power to grant a subsidy to Japanese subjects, or companies consisting solely of Japanese subjects, and during a period ranging from three to 10 years make them maintain a service on the following four routes: (1) European route; (2) North American route; (3) South American route; (4) Australian route. Vessels must be over 3,000 tons gross and 12 knots speed, and less than 15 years old. The Attaché adds, however, that his will probably be altered to 1,000 tons and 25 years. Foreign built vessels cannot receive this subsidy (this does not apply to vessels which have been on the Japanese register for less than five years, and for which the consent of the Minister of Communications has been obtained). The subsidy shall be given, according to the conditions of the route, at a rate of not more than 50 sen (about 1s.) per ton of gross tonnage for every 1,000 miles traversed at a speed of 12 knots, and for every extra knot the sum given will be increased by not more than

10 per cent. The subsidy will be reduced by 5 per cent annually after five years. When foreign built vessels are used half of the above-mentioned sum is to be given. When vessels have been built according to special orders or are employed on a route not yet opened for five years, the sum may be increased by not more than 25 per cent. Supplementary regulations provide for the enforcement of the law from January 1, 1910. Ships which at that time are entitled under the Navigation Encouragement Law to a subsidy, or are being built with a view to enjoying that subsidy, may receive it until September 30, 1914, but vessels which take advantage of this clause to enjoy the old form of subsidy cannot benefit by the new one. The changes in the Shipbuilding Encouragement Law are as follows: No money shall be granted to any vessel of less than 1,000 tons gross (the present figure is 700), and instead of distinguishing between vessels of from 700 to 1,000 tons (for each ton of which class the present law allows 12 yen) and vessels of and over 1,000 tons (for each ton of which the law allows 20 yen), a general provision will be made empowering the authorities to grant from 11 to 22 yen per ton according to their judgment. The authorities will also be able to forbid use of foreign materials in the equipment of the vessels, except in certain specified cases. Hitherto this clause applied only to the hull and machinery, but the addition of equipment has been suggested so as to aid native industries. The new law is to be enforced from January 1, 1910, and to remain in force for 10 years, but its provisions will not apply to ships for the building of which permission has already been obtained.

THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE
AT SHANGHAI.

DIRECTOR'S SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT.

We make the following extracts from the 23rd Report of the International Institute, or, of the Mission among the Higher Classes in China:—

ENCOURAGEMENTS.

The first thing to be especially noticed within the last six months is the encouragement that the work has received. At the last semi-annual meeting, the Director-in-chief pointed out the financial difficulties under which, he, as the one bearing the chief responsibility, had been compelled to meet in furthering all the objects of the Institute. Since then there have been several signs of encouragement. Mrs. Murray Warner, with her mother Mrs. Bass of Boston, contributed Tls. 1,000. Soon after this the Alumni Association of the Institute, at the first meeting, subscribed a sufficient amount to purchase for the library the "Historians' History of the World." In a few days a letter was received from the Chairman of our American Committee, Mr. William G. Low, subscribing another (gold) \$1,000. We are heartily grateful for Mr. Low's continued generosity, since the Institute first became an incorporate body. He has already contributed (gold) \$8,325, amounting at the present rate of exchange to over Tls. 12,000. It is for this reason that the contributions for the building fund from the United States appear so large. With a few more such large individual givers the Institute would be placed on a solid basis. Later on in the year, the Chinese completed the amount required for the purchase of about 1/3 of a Chinese acre, which fills out the present site of the Institute into one complete piece of ground. Towards this the Shanghai Taotai contributed \$200, and Mr. Chu Pao San, and Mr. Yen Tsze Chun subscribed what was still lacking.

Other encouraging features appear later on in the report.

DISCOURAGEMENTS.

As the encouragement centres around the financial situation, so does the discouragement. It was only six months ago that we mentioned the forward movement of the British Committee. Several very influential men had consented to allow their names to be added to the Committee. A general appeal was issued. The amount of contributions was so small, that their Executive Committee felt it useless to put forth further efforts, and therefore transferred the amount to

the account in Shanghai, Tls. 1,878.80. It is our opinion, however, the smallness of the amount should not cause the British at home to eliminate themselves from this International scheme. It is no doubt true that a large number of the old China hands, who have money at their disposal, would prefer to have their money placed in a British scheme, rather than in one that equally forwards the interests of other nationalities. It is also true that those who are specially interested in Missions prefer to give their money to the regular channels of Missionary Societies, rather than to a work like that of the International Institute, which includes the followers of all religions in one harmonious society. These are only the natural difficulties which will have to be faced and overcome, whether they be British, or American or Chinese, or persons of any other nationality, who are favourable to the aims and methods outlined in the plan of the Institute. We appreciate the generosity of those who have given, and it is our hope that the amount may still be increased by the generosity of some one man, as in the case of funds being raised by the American Committee.

MEMBERSHIP.

Instead of the membership being 253 a year ago and 224 six months ago, it is 191 at the present time. It is with regret that we have to report that there has been no increase in membership from among the Chinese. They have shown great liberality for special objects, for which we are grateful, but it is a difficult task to secure steady contributions for the maintenance of the work. More good could no doubt be done in favour of Western ideas if foreigners themselves would show more generosity in helping on the work, without the necessity of appeal to the Chinese for their financial assistance.

At the time of unveiling the Tablet to the late Yen Shao Fang, a letter was presented to Viceroy Tuan Fang through his Chinese Deputies of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs. This letter was a request for an annual grant-in-aid and was signed by over forty of the officers of the Institute, including seven who are Consuls-General. Up to the present time no reply has been received from the Viceroy. It is understood that the letter was duly presented, but it is feared that owing to the lack of funds in the Provincial Treasury nothing will be granted for aid of the Institute.

FINANCIAL NEEDS.

The following are the specifications of objects to which subscriptions may be made:—

- 1.—Subscribing Membership \$20 (Mex.) or \$10 (Gold) for a year.
- 2.—Subscription for main Auditorium still lacking Tls. 40,000 (—Gold \$30,000).
- 3.—An endowment of say, Mex. \$50,000 (Gold \$25,000) or an annual subscription of \$3,000 (Gold \$1,500) for one man's salary.
- 4.—Money to meet expense in erecting the house \$16,000 (Gold \$8,000—Tls. 12,000).
- 5.—Money to meet deficiency on Yen Memorial Hall \$8,000 (Gold \$4,000, Tls. 6,000).
- 6.—Money for a 4th Dormitory \$11,000 (Gold 5,500, Tls. 8,000).

CONCLUSION.

The International Institute has had from its beginning unusual opportunities; some of these have been neglected and cannot be regained; others still remain to be utilised for the good of education and friendly relations between the people of this vast Empire and those of other countries. As originally designed, it was a Mission among the higher classes, and the object was especially to secure the influence of officials and Literati. Since the Institute has been located in Shanghai, it has been brought more in connexion with an influential mercantile class; connexion, however, is kept up with the Chinese officials by means of correspondence and by meeting them as they pass through Shanghai. This principle of winning over those who possess learning, wealth, goodness or any form of influence for the benefit of the larger number who are less favoured, is a principle that is now recognised by nearly all Missionary Societies. The wide circle of acquaintance that has been secured by the Institute in the past is an opportunity which very few organizations established by foreigners have been privileged to have. By

properly using this opportunity there is the possibility of increased usefulness by the different forms of work which are undertaken by the Institute.

FAR EASTERN TELEGRAMS EMPIRE DAY SHOOTING.

London, May 25th.
Singapore's score in the *Daily Mail* Cup Contest was 757, giving an average of 94.62.
[Hongkong's score was 660, an average of 82.05.]

LIBEL ACTION IN JAPAN.

Tokyo, May 25th.
The action for libel brought by Mr. W. T. R. Preston, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Japan, against the proprietors and the editor of the *Japan Daily Herald* of Yokohama, has resulted in a judgment in favour of the plaintiff for 5,000 yen. The defendants were also ordered to publish an apology.
[The action arose out of an article reproduced from a Canadian newspaper. The hearing of the case has extended over several months, and has excited considerable interest in the foreign communities of Japan, as Mr. Preston by his writings appears to have got himself into bad odour among the foreign merchants. Some of his statements have evoked protests from the Chambers of Commerce in Kobe and Yokohama. Mr. Preston's claim in the action was for 20,000 yen, damages, and a similar action against the *Japan Chronicle* is proceeding in the Courts.]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA SUCCESS.

Tokyo, May 26th.
The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has declared a dividend of ten per cent. Mr. Kondo, the President, referred to the comparative success of the half-year in contrast to the losses of the German and British lines and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

FIRE AT THE NAGASAKI SHIP- BUILDING WORKS.

Tokyo, May 27th.
The Nagasaki Shipbuilding Works have been partially destroyed by fire.
The outbreak occurred in an electric shop early in the morning.
One hundred and eighty marines from the British Squadron, followed by forty from a German warship, were landed, and were at work quelling the outbreak before the arrival of the Fire Brigade.
The officials quarters were destroyed, and the damage is estimated at 700,000 yen.

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO"]

RAILWAY LOANS.

Peking, May 26th.
The Canton-Hankow and the Hankow-Szechuen Railway loans were signed on the 25th instant by the representatives of the English, French and German Banks and Grand Councilor Chang Chih Tung and the President of the Board of Communications.

PRINCE CHING TO RETIRE.

Peking, May 26th.
Prince Ching has asked sick leave and it is reported that he will soon retire.

CHINA'S BUDGET.

Peking, May 26th.
The Board of Finance has gone into the accounts and has ascertained that the deficit amounts to five million taels.

Delegate Padilla of Pangasinan has introduced into the Philippine Assembly a bill to set aside the sum of P15,000 as a prize to be given to any individual or corporation that shall establish in the Philippines a factory for the manufacture of Portland cement.

INTERPORT CRICKET.

The match between the Military team and the Shanghai Cricket Club was played at Shanghai on the 24th and 25th inst.

At the close of the second day Shanghai had made 294 in the first innings and 166 in the second, while Hongkong's score stood at 27 in the first and 193 for six wickets in the second innings. The feature of both days was the stand made by Garnett and Baird. The weather was fine, but cloudy, and for the second day the pitch was fast. Garnett took seven wickets in the first innings and three in the second, while Baird took one in the first and five in the second. Scores are as follows:—

SHANGHAI.	
1st Innings.	
Anderson	29
Barrett	24
Moule	4
A. E. Lanning	36
Humphreys	87
Walker	55
V. L. Lanning	0
McEuen	5
Dew	6
Billings (not out)	31
Harrison	6
Extras	11
Total	294

SHANGHAI.	
2nd Innings.	
Anderson	24
Barrett	49
Moule	16
A. Lanning	2
Humphrey	0
Walker	3
V. H. Lanning	6
McEuen	32
Dew	2
Billings	27
Harrison (not out)	5
Total	166

HONGKONG.	
1st Innings.	
Beasley	0
Green	27
Anderson	4
Garnett	74
Baird	46
Bagnall (not out)	0
Byrne	15
Innes (not out)	28
Extras	13
Brierley, Crookenden and Greenaway are to bat	
Total	207

HONGKONG.	
2nd Innings.	
Beasley	19
Green	25
Anderson	22
Garnett	65
Baird	38
Bagnall	21
Byrne	1
Innes	2
Extras	9
Total	193

Shanghai, May 26th.
In the Hongkong second innings Bagnall made 24 and Innes 13 not out.

FIRST INNINGS.	
Capt. Beasley, c A. Lanning, b Humphreys	0
Lieut. Green, b Carruthers	27
Lieut. Anderson, b V. Lanning	4
Capt. Garnett, c Humphreys, b V. Lanning	74
Capt. Baird, b Lanning	46
Lieut. Bagnall, c V. Lanning, c Billings	0
Lieut. Byrne, c Dew, b Billings	15
Lieut. Innes, c Barrett, b Humphreys	28
Capt. Brierley, c Walker, b Humphreys	0
Lieut. Crookenden, c Walker, b Billings	3
Capt. Greenway, not out	11
Total	208

SECOND INNINGS.

Capt. Beasley, c Walker, b Billings	10
Lieut. Green, c Walker, b Billings	25
Lieut. Anderson, c and b Humphreys	22
Capt. Garnett, c Lanning, b Billings	65
Capt. Baird, c Moule, b Billings	38
Lieut. Bagnall, c Lanning, b Billings	24
Lieut. Byrne, b Billings	1
Lieut. Innes, not out	13
Capt. Brierley, b Billings	3
Lieut. Crookenden, b Billings	0
Capt. Greenway, b V. Lanning	5
Extras	9
Total	215

INTERPORT TENNIS.

Shanghai, May 26th.
In the interport tennis match Captain Beasley and Lieut. Byrne beat Messrs. Wheelock and Fearon 4/6, 6/2, 6/3, and Messrs. Saunders and Middleton 6/0, 6/2, while Captain Brierley and Lieut. Whyte beat Messrs. Saunders and Middleton 6/3, 6/1, and Messrs. Wheelock and Fearon 7/6, 1/6, 6/4.

DEATH OF MR. R. D. WATT.

Mr. R. D. Watt, superintending engineer of the Taikoo Dock died on Wednesday of typhoid fever at his residence at Quarry Bay.
The deceased gentleman was for many years superintending engineer of the China Navigation Co., at Shanghai, and came to fill a similar position at the new dock at Quarry Bay about eighteen months ago.
The funeral took place at the Happy Valley on Wednesday when, notwithstanding the disagreeable weather, there was a large attendance of mourners to pay their last respects to one who was held in general esteem. The funeral procession formed at the monument, and on reaching the entrance to the cemetery, the coffin was lifted from the hearse and borne on the shoulders of the European shipyard foremen to the chapel, where service was conducted by the Rev. F. T. Johnson. Among those who followed the remains were Mrs. Watt (widow), who was accompanied by Mrs. Templeton, Mrs. Sachse, Messrs. D. R. Law, G. T. Edkins, W. Nicholson, C. H. Blason, J. Hall, W. Ironside, C. E. V. Harrop, E. P. Dashwood, P. F. Nicholson (dock manager), R. McGregor (local secretary), J. Reid (assistant-manager), A. W. Dixon (supt. West River British S.S. Co.), Captain Innes, J. Lennox, F. W. James, D. Templeton, J. Lochhead, A. Mc Kirdy, A. Davidson, W. Wotherspoon, D. McNeill, J. Dalziel, and other members of the staffs of the shipyard and the refinery. Others present were Messrs H. E. Tomkins, G. Grimble, D. MacDonald, John Lambert, T. Neave (Kowloon Dock), R. A. Nicholson (Cosmopolitan Dock), C. W. Buyers (Peak Tramway) Captains Brown, Frazer, and Metherall and Chief Engineers W. Budge, Smith and Jones, etc. After the committal sentences had been pronounced by the clergyman, the coffin, which was made of polished oak, was lowered into the grave, and the service concluded. The inscription on the coffin was "Robert D. Watt. Died 25th May. Aged 52 years."

The floral tributes were numerous.

Prince Arthur of Connaught, who headed the Garter Mission to Japan, has accepted the honorary presidency of the Japanese Exhibition to be held at Shepherd's Bush next year.

One question of the hour in Indo China, is how to deal with motor-car traffic. Motoring has made rapid strides in Cochin-China, but is only slowly gaining head in Tonkin owing to the badness of the roads. The motor-car regulations in force in the Colony are utterly out-of-date and need revision. The roads also need to be put in better order for motor-car traffic with waymarks at suitable spots. In France the Touring Club keeps these things up to the mark, but there is no institution of the kind in the colony to bring such matters under the attention of the authorities.

COMMERCIAL

IMPORTS:—

RICE.

HONGKONG, 25th May.—There is no change in the quotation of the market.

Saigon, Ordinary	\$4.60	to	\$4.70
" Round, Good quality ...	4.80	to	4.85
" Long	4.70	to	4.75
Siam, Field mill cleaned, No. 2 ...	4.90	to	4.95
" Garden, " No. 1 ...	4.80	to	4.85
" White,	5.00	to	5.05
" Fine Cargo	5.05	to	5.10

OPIUM.

HONGKONG, May 27th.—Since the 13th ulto, the movements in the various Opium markets have been as follows:—

	Malwa, Patna, Benares, Persian			
Stocks on the 29th April, 1909—	3,260	2,435	485	568
May 17th Imports per Katsang	280			
" 25th " " Sydney	175			
" 25th " " A. Apacac	365	365		
" 25th " " Delhi	95			48
	3,355	3,245	850	916
Less Exports to Shanghai	321	295	50	
Less Exports to East and West Coast Ports including Local Consumption for the fortnight	187	564	154	215

Estimated Stocks this day .. 2,847 2,426 646 671

Bengal.—Fluctuations have been very violent during the period under review, due to causes of a temporary and speculative nature. Prices touched \$1,101 for Patna and \$1,122 for Benares, but closing quotations are \$1,065 for Patna and \$1,085 for Benares. The rise stimulated the consumption last week but it has again fallen off.

Malwa.—Prices have advanced and market closed steady. The consumption is also more satisfactory. Now, \$1,120/40; 2 years \$1,160/80; 4/5 years \$1,200/1,240; Older 1,280/1,320.

Persian.—Superior drug is in small demand at \$1,030.

HONGKONG, May, 28th.

Quotations are:—

Malwa New	\$1,100/1,150	per picul.
Malwa Old	\$1,160/1,200	do.
Malwa Older	\$1,210/1,250	do.
Malwa Very Old	\$1,260/1,280	do.
Persian Fine Quality	\$1,020/1,050	do.
Persian Extra Fine	\$850/900	do.
Patna New	\$1,065	per picul.
Patna Old	\$—	do.
Benares New	\$1,085	do.
Benares Old	\$—	do.

JAPANESE MARKET.

IMPORTS.

Kobe, 14th May, 1909.—Cotton.—American.—Quotations have been maintained on a high level, closing with further upward tendency, latest price for "forward" middling being Yen 35.40. "Spot" shows a slight rise and closes at Yen 33.50. Indian.—The Bombay market is strong, and prices continue to rule high doubtless due to the crop having turned out much below expectations. Transactions have been small in consequence of prohibitive prices. "Spot" is quoted owing to high rates asked by holders. Broch quoted at Yen 29.00. Akela, Yen 27.00; Bengal, Yen 26.00. Chinese.—Practically no business has been done in either "spot" or "forward." Quotations are Yen 29.00 and Yen 25.00 for "best" and "common" respectively. Shirtings.—Off season and market dull. Cotton Goods and Fancies.—A few stray orders are being booked, but otherwise there is nothing doing. Deliveries are very slow. Worsteds and Woolens.—Nothing doing. Metals.—Market quiet, buyers shy. Tinplates and Wire Nails suffering from oversupply. Rice.—Market firm.

SUGAR.

Sugar.—Cane.—Raw.—Java.—There is no change to report in the situation. Muscovados Basis 96 % picul Colour 12½ average is quoted at Yen 5.80 per picul ex-ship. Formosa.—The market shows an improvement and prices have advanced slightly. Osaka Refined.—On the 3rd May the Osaka Refinery offered 3,500 Bags Osaka Sugar all of which were sold at the same prices as last. In addition 1,000 Bags of Yokohama Sugar and 1,000 Bags of Koto Sugar were sold the prices realised being practically the same as those at the previous auction.

COAL.

HONGKONG, May 28th.—The arrivals of coal since the 14th inst. amounted to 46,700 tons of Japanese, 3,000 Labuan, 6,000 Newcastle and 2,000 Borneo. The coal expected is 59,300 tons Japanese, 4,800 tons Hongay, and 8,000 tons North China. Quotations according to Messrs. Hughes and Hough's circular are as follows:—

Cardiff	\$22.0 to 23.50	ex-godown, nominal.
Australian	\$12.50	ex-godown, nominal.
Yubari Lump	\$12.00	Nominal.
Miki Lump	\$10.50 to 11.00	ex-ship, nominal.
Moji Lump	\$7.75 to \$9.50	ex-ship, steady.
Moji Unscreened	\$6.00 to \$8.00	ex-ship, steady.
Akaike Lump	\$8.75 to \$9.00	ex-ship, steady.
Labuan Lump	\$9.00	ex-ship sellers.

FOOCHOW IMPORTS.

YARN.—Since 1st June, 1908:—

As per last circular	28,404.90	piculs.
Since last circular	678.86	"
Total	29,359.76	"

KEROSENE.—Since 1st June, 1908:—

As per last circular	5,066,576	gallons.
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FLOUR.—Since 1st June, 1908:—

As per last circular	444,550	bags.
Since last circular	21,395	"
Total	465,945	"

OPIUM.—Since 1st June, 1908:—

As per last circular	2,233	chests.
Since last circular	110	"
Total	2,363	"

PIECE GOODS.

Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co. in their Piece Goods Report, dated Shanghai 21st May, 1909, state:—One of the periodical settling days took place on the 18th inst. but whether or no it had anything to do with the dulness of the market is a question. So far it does not seem to have improved the situation, credit being still very much restricted, only permitting a hand to mouth business being done. This is quite perceptible by the retail nature of the clearances. Exchange has kept steady throughout the interval and should have restored confidence to some extent, but no faith is put in it. Buyers for the North are still nibbling, but the inclination seems to be to act cautiously in view of the increased supplies coming to hand. This also appears to be the policy of the buyers for Szechuen, who are said to have received further remittances for investment in piece goods and yarn. The off-take so far has been most disappointing, especially in American makes, and must fall far short of the average for the half year, unless an extraordinary demand soon sets in, but of that there is little hope, so the chances are stock will be very heavy again on the 30th June. That the Japanese competition in all the markets is felt very seriously is undoubted. It is very questionable if they can compete without substantial help from the Government, but for the time being can supply the bulk of the demand. It is said the amalgamation agreement entered into some few years ago by the leading Mill in Japan to regulate their shipments to China has now come to an end, and that they are likely to compete separately for the China and Manchurian trade in future. The first sign of this is the sudden dumping of 2,000 bales sheeting on the Chefoo market, much to the annoyance of the trading community there. It is, however, certain that it will have a very depressing effect on that market. We have not yet learnt that any other Port has been treated in the same way, but it will be decidedly disconcerting if they are. The River markets are taking fair supplies of Manchester goods, but very few new orders appear to be coming down. Clearances for Hankow are keeping up very well, and for Ichang and Chungking quite large quantities of Shirtings have gone up recently. We hear that a better enquiry has sprung up for Corea and that rather freer shipments are being made by the next steamer. And yet there is no enquiry from first hands, who are getting tired of waiting for order and show more disposition to try and force sales. The market in Manchester is fortunately very strong in consequence of the advance in Cotton, the latest Liverpool quotations being 5.83d for Mid American spot and 5.74d for August/September, while Egyptian is now 8½, the market being quiet at the close. The Export is growing more moderate,

being only 17 million yards of Plain Cottons for the two weeks ending 14th May. New York is steady to firm and we understand some buying has been done for this market, but it is difficult to glean particulars. Cotton has advanced there also, two separate quotations received to-day making July option 11.14 cents and August 11.01 cents. The demand for Indian Yarn continues, though buyers are still drawing the bulk of their supplies from Native holders, who can afford to undersell Importers. The market in Bombay is steady, but Mills are not selling owing to the difficulty of getting cotton. The market in Osaka has recovered, but has not yet counteracted the weakness here, prices being still inclined to droop. Local Mills are too busy with forward contracts to worry about new business at the moment. Native Cotton is steadier, but only in small supply. The reports of the new crop are altogether quite favorable, and a more extensive area has been planted. Business with first hands is practically at a standstill, what offers there are, which are few and far between, are at quite inadequate prices. Every one is complaining, and the clearances are not sufficiently good to compensate for the lack of fresh business. In English goods nothing is reported beyond the Auctions, and in American only a few retail transactions from second hands, including Indian Head at Tls. 4.95, Enterprise A. at Tls. 4.65, and O. R. A. at Tls. 4.60. We have not had it confirmed but understand 200 bales Pepperell Drills have been bought in New York for this market at 11s. 2d. The Auctions have monopolised again the bulk of the business of the week, and on the whole have perhaps shown slightly more satisfactory results. In Grey Shirtings it will be seen the heavier weights have exhibited most improvement, the lighter makes being a trifle weaker. White Shirtings went irregularly, some showing quite decent advance, as did White Irishes, T. 10ths and Jeans were very irregular, Turkey Reds are looking up, as well they may considering the small supply there is of them. Fas Black Cotton Italians and Venetians sold at very irregular prices and on the whole were decidedly weaker. With only one or two trifling exceptions Woolleons were sold at lower prices than the previous week.

YARN.

HONGKONG.—Mr. P. Eduljee, in his Report dated 28th May, states:—Another dull fortnight has been experienced in our yarn market, dealers only buying special chops, and occasionally small parcels under actual and urgent requirements. The improvement reported from Bombay has been confirmed, and later the decline in exchange has enhanced the laying down cost. Holder, however, are not so firm in their ideas, and would meet buyers to a reasonable extent, but there is a wide difference between their respective views. Best No. 20s are not wanted and are barely steady at quotations, but for medium common threads there has been a moderate enquiry at steady to firm prices. No. 6s have been in better request and values of 10s have somewhat appreciated. Receipts for the fortnight have largely exceeded deliveries and a considerable addition has been made to our estimate of stocks which under ordinary circumstances would be called within narrow limits. The last few days business has been more or less at a standstill and the market closes unsteady. Sales of the interval aggregate 3,272 bales, arrivals amount to 17,723 bales, unsold stock estimated at 16,000, and sold but uncleared bales in second hands at 20,500 bales. Local Manufacture.—No business is reported. Japanese Yarn.—Nothing doing. Raw Cotton.—The only business of the fortnight has been the sale of a parcel of 170 bales inferior Bengals at \$27. No large importations of new Indian cotton are taking place, and the market is bare of both Indian and China descriptions. Quotations are Indian \$26 to \$30 and China \$27 to \$31½. Exchange on India has slightly declined and is fluctuating between Rs. 133 and Rs. 134, closing unsteady to-day at Rs. 132½ for T/T and Rs. 133½ for Post. On Shanghai 75½ and on Japan 86. The undernoted business in imported and local spinings is reported from Shanghai during the week ended the 12th instant, viz:—Indian.—Business checked by firmness of holders, total sales about 150 bales, market closing quiet. Estimated unsold stock landing and in godown about 44,000 bales. Japanese.—Importers are easy sellers and about 800 bales have changed hands at Tls. 99½ to 108½ for No. 16s and Tls. 105 to 115 for No. 20s. Local.—No business from first hands.

HONGKONG PRICES CURRENT.

HONGKONG, 28th May, 1909.

COTTON PIECE GOODS—

Grey Shirtings—6lbs. piece	\$1.80	—
7 lbs. "	2.40	—
8.4 lbs. "	—	—
10 lbs. "	4.10 to	5.30
White Shirtings—54/56 reed ..	2.45 to	3.45
58/60 ..	3.55 to	5.85
64/66 ..	6.00 to	7.05
Fine.....	7.95 to	9.05
Book-folds ..	3.05 to	6.05
Victoria Lawns—12 yards ...	0.65 to	1.80
T-Cloths—6 lbs. (32 in.) Ord'y ..	1.95 to	2.20
7 lbs.	2.25 to	3.35
6 lbs. "Mexicans," ..	—	—
7 lbs.	2.70 to	3.80
8 to 8.4 oz., (36 in.) ..	3.20 to	4.20
Drills, English—40 yds., 13½ } to 14 lbs. }	4.30 to	5.30

FANCY COTTONS—

Turkey Red Shirtings—1½ to } 6 lbs. piece }	1.72 to	5.10
Brocades—Dyed yard	0.10 to	0.15
Chinese—Assorted	0.07½ to	0.35
Velvets—Black, 22 in.,	0.25 to	0.55
Velveteens—18 in.,	0.23 to	0.28
Handkerchiefs—Imitation } Silk per dozen }	0.50 to	4.00

WOOLLENS—

Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops	yard	0.70 to	2.00
German,	—	2.00	—
Habit, Medium & Broad Cloths ..	—	1.25 to	3.00
Long Ells—Scarlet, 7-9 lbs. piece	—	7.80 to	9.40
Assorted.....	—	7.90 to	9.40
Camlets—Assorted	—	—	—

WHEATEN FLOUR—

Lastings—30 yds. 31 inches) Assorted	14.00 to	21.00
Orleans—Plain.....	9.00 to	12.00
Blankets—8 to 12	0.60 to	1.50

RAW COTTON—

Bombay	picul	\$23.00 to	\$28.00
Bengal (New), Rangoon	—	—	—
and Dacca	—	23.00 to	28.50
Shanghai and Japanese ..	—	24.00 to	28.00
Tungchow and Ningpo ..	—	24.00 to	28.00

METALS—

Iron—Nail Rod.....	picul	\$ 4.00
Square, Flat, Round Bar (Eng.) ..	—	3.95
Swedish Bar	—	4.05
Small Round Rod	—	4.35
Hoop, ½ to 1½ in.,	—	5.60
Wire, 16/25 oz.,	—	9.50
Old Wire Rope	—	3.00
Lead—L. B. & Co. and Hole Chop ..	—	9.00
Australian	—	9.80
Yellow Metal—Muntz 14 28 oz.	—	38.50
Vivian's, 16/32 oz., ..	—	38.50
Elliot's, 16/28 oz., ..	—	38.50
Tin,	—	88.00
Tin-Plates,	box	7.30
Steel	cwt. case	—

MISCELLANEOUS—

Quicksilver,	picul	163.00
Window Glass,	box	5.60
Kerosene Oil,	case	—
Saltpetre, No. 1	picul	\$10.90 to 11.50
Do. No. 2	—	10.60 to 10.80
Do. No. 3	—	10.00 to 10.80
Dayton, per bag of 50 lbs.	gross	\$2.64
Crown	—	4.00
Crescent	—	2.55
Orient	—	2.50
Brown Bear	—	2.64
Choice	—	2.70
White Lily	—	2.70
White Fawn	—	2.69
Morjon	—	2.69
Cow	—	2.69

EXPORTS:—

CAMPHOR.

HONGKONG 28th May:—There is nothing to report in this market, and prices are the same.

JAPANESE MARKET.

EXPORTS.

TEA.—The season has not yet properly opened, and no teas from the best districts are to hand. The market is expected to become active from about the 15th inst. Copper.—The rise of London values since the 6th inst. has caused a lively business, and large transactions have transpired. Quotations have gone up steadily and close very firm despite a slight relapse of the home market during the last few days. Fish Oil. Nothing doing locally. The Herring Catch is not yet finished. Rice.—Supplies coming forward more fully but prices are well maintained. Cotton Yarn.—Rather less doing for "forward" delivery. Vegetable Wax.—Market very firm. Matting.—Production has been somewhat curtailed and prices have risen in consequence—a fair number of new orders for contract goods have been placed. Straw Braid, Chip Braid.—Both markets have shown renewed signs of activity during the past fortnight and large contracts are reported to have been settled. Prices are well maintained.

FUCHOW EXPORTS.

CAMPHOR.—Since 1st June, 1908:—

As per last circular	5,659.08 piculs.
Since last circular	325.00 "
Total	5,984.08 "

CAMPHOR OIL.—Since 1st June, 1908:—

As per last circular 74.31 piculs. |

Total arrivals, settlements and stocks to date

The Tea Export Summary from commencement of Season to date has been:—

	Total lbs.
Austria	1,524,919
France	1,266,402
Germany	4,03,928
Holland	1,095,693
London	4,828,820
Russia	763,654
Other countries	533,412
South America	233,561
Australia & N. Z.	1,354,193
U. S. & Canada	5,841,606
South Africa	119,853
Coastwise Southward	89,935
Coastwise Northward	37,412
Total Shipments	21,721,438

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Messrs Arnhold, Korbeg & Co.'s Fortnightly Produce Circular, Dated Shanghai, 21st May, state:—Gallnuts.—This season deliveries are drawing to a close. Some speculative business in New Crop Galls is being done. Gum-bapped are sold for September shipment and Usual Galls for October/November shipment. Cowhide.—Season drawing to a close. Home markets are in a healthy state. Feathers.—Stocks accumulating. Demand slack. Cotton.—No suitable quality procurable. Tallow.—Owing to the approach of the hot weather business in White Vegetable Tallow has ceased. Prices for the Green Tallow, which may still be shipped in June, are very firm in consequence of a good demand from Japan. Wood Oil.—A good demand from America. Market firm. Sesamum seed.—No offers of Yellow Seed are obtainable and only few of the White Seed. The market in the Interior is very strong and the large Hankow dealers find it difficult to cover their sales. Exports for past season amount to about 110,000 Tons, same as previous season. Strawbraid.—Market more lively on a/c of a certain number of arrivals, which are however not sufficient to satisfy demand, the chief articles are Shan-ai Mottled and Loyeh White. Prices maintained: stocks next to nothing. Wool.—Sheeps.—Little business doing. Dealers must reduce their prices to interest America. Antimony.—A good demand. Prospects of larger arrivals induce sellers to grant concessions.

Per V. M. steamer Tonkin, sailed 11th May 1909. For Lyon—177 bales raw silk. Marseilles—181 bales raw silk, 78 pkgs human hair, 3 cases feather, 53 bales waste silk, 4 pkgs embroidery, 20 cases private effects, 7 cases hats, 3 cases cigars, 10 cases ylang-ylang. For Zurich—4 cases preserves. For London—105 cases provisions. For Diez Suarez—17 cases provisions. For Reunion—45 cases provisions. For Beyrouth—50 cases cassia. For Aden—50 cases cassia, 50 pkgs galangal.

Per P. & O. steamer Pera sailed on 22nd May, 1909:—For Antwerp.—1628 sacks copra, 72 bales waste silk. For Manchester.—50 bales waste silk. For Bilbao.—10 packages Tea. For Marseilles 100 bales waste silk, 14 cases human hair. For London.—50 bales waste silk, 645 cases tea, 3482 packages fire crackers, 46 bales feathers, 100 sacks preserves, 1091 rolls mats and matting, 18 bales canes, 20 cases chinaware, 32 woodware, 10 cases bristles, 26 cases shells, 100 cases camphor, 5 cases human hair, 5 cases crinoids, 1 package lacquerware, 19 packages personal effects.

HONGKONG SHARE QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 28th May, 1909.—The condition of the market remains unchanged and the almost general demand for stocks fails to meet with anything but a very small response, holders still electing to hang on for higher rates. Investors on the other hand appear to be reaching the limit of their capacity to meet any further advance in rates, and a further curtailment of business seems imminent in the near future. Exchange on London closes at 1/9 3/16, and on Shanghai at 74½ both T.T.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai. In the absence of any further rise in the London rate in sympathy with the rise of the China rate, shares have ruled rather weaker, notwithstanding the slight fall in sterling exchange, and sales have been effected at 97½. The market however closes a strong one and a further demand at 97½ meeting with no response buyers prevail at 980. The latest Shanghai quotation is \$1,000 at ex. 73. Nationals call for no remarks.

MARINE INSURANCE.—With the exception of a small sale of Cantons at 197½ we have no business to report under this heading.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong have been placed at 345, and Chinas have improved to 110 with buyers.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have ruled firm and a demand at 31½ meeting with no response the market closes with buyers at 32. India have been enquired for during the week at 73/74 for the combined issues; the market however is a very restricted one, and but little business has resulted. The latest London rate is £7 for the combined shares, and Shanghai's closing rate is Tls 55. Star Ferries have continued in demand, and the rate has improved to 27 (old) and 16 (new) with buyers and no business to report. Shells have advanced to 6/9 with buyers, while the last London quotation is 61/9.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have ruled rather quieter and after further small sales at 145 close with some small sellers at that rate. Luzons remain neglected. Peraks have improved in the North to 260 after touching 275.

MINING.—Rauhs after some small sales in the early part of the week at 9½ have ruled weaker and sales were effected at 9½ and 9, the market closing with buyers at 9½ and sellers at 9½. Chinese Engineering are enquired for in the North at Tls. 7½, 18, but shares are scarce and we have heard of no business. Charbonages remain unchanged.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks with an unsatisfied demand at 62½ have improved to 68 with buyers after sales at 65, 67, 68, and reported 7½. At time of closing some shares are obtainable at 69, and probably at 68. Kowloon Wharfs continue in demand and the rate has risen to 59 with buyers after some sales at 58 and 58½. Shares are scarce and holders inclined to hang on for a higher rate, at 60 however some fair number of shares are available. Shanghai Docks have improved in the North to 85 with buyers. Hongkong Wharfs after falling to 160 close firmer at 164.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands continue in good demand and after further sales at 105 are now in request at 107, to 108. At the latter rate a sale is reported. West Points are enquired for at 44½/45 but no shares appear to be available except at an advance, which investors do not seem inclined to meet. Humphreys have improved to 9½ with buyers and only a small sale to report. Hotels continue with sellers and with no business to report.

COTTON MILLS.—We have no business to report under this heading. The closing rates

are Ewos 122 sellers (by wire). Internationals 89, Laou Kung Mow's 110 sellers, and Soy Chees 400. Hongkong Cottons remain a 8½ without business.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Borneos have been placed at 12½ and 13, Chin Provident at 9½, closing with buyers, Green Island at 880, and China Light at from 6 to 7½, closing with buyers at 7. It is reported that the Canton business and good will of this concern has been sold to the Chinese for \$1,250,000, an amount equal to the paid up capital and the Debenture issue of the Company. This leaves the Company with the Kowloon business free. Powers have been placed at the improved rate of 4. We have nothing further to report under this heading.

Quotations are as follows:—

STOCKS	PAID UP	QUOTATIONS
Banks—		
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	\$980, buyers
National B. of China	£6	\$51, buyers
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	12/6d.	\$104, buyers
China-Borneo Co.	\$12	\$13, sales & buy.
China Light & P. Co.	\$10	\$7, buyers
China Provident	\$10	\$91, sales & buy.
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo Cotton S. & W.	Tls. 51	Tls. 122
Hongkong C. S. Co.	\$10	\$84
International	Tls. 75	Tls. 89
Laou Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 109
Soychee	Tls. 50	Tls. 400
Dairy Farm Co.	\$6	\$161, sellers
Docks & Wharves—		
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$59, buyers
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$68, buyers
New Amoy Dock	\$11	\$94, buyers
Shanghai Dock and Eng. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 100	Tls. 85
S'hai & H. Wharf	Tls. 100	Tls. 164
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	\$25	\$11, sellers
G. Island Cement Co.	\$10	\$8.80, sales & sel
Hongkong & C. Gas	£10	\$210, buyers
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$19, buyers
Hongkong Hotel Co.	\$50	\$71, (old)
	\$25	\$42, (new) sel.
Hongkong Ice Co.	\$25	\$155, sellers
H'kong Rope M. Co.	\$10	\$24
Insurances—		
Canton	\$50	\$197½, sales
China Fire	21	\$110, buyers
China Traders	\$25	\$85½, buyers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$345, sales & buy.
North China	25	Tls. 104, buyers
Union	\$100	845
Yangtze	\$60	\$225
Land and Buildings—		
H'kong Land Invest	\$100	\$108, sales
Humphrey's Estate	\$10	\$9½, sales & buy.
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$30
Shanghai Land	Tls. 50	Tls. 120
West Point Building	\$50	\$44½, buyers
Mining—		
S. F. des C. du T'kin	Fs. 250	\$625, buyers
Baubs	18/10d.	\$94, buyers
Peak Tramways Co., Ltd.	\$10	\$14, buyers
	\$1	\$2, sellers
Philippine Co., Ltd.	\$10	\$8
Refineries—		
China Sugar	\$100	\$145, sales & sel.
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$16, sellers
Robinson Piano Co.	\$50	\$50, sellers
Steamship Companies—		
China and Manila	\$25	\$11, sellers
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$36
H., Canton & M.	\$15	\$32, buyers
Indo-China S. N. Co.	25	\$48
	25	25
Shell Transport Co.	21	\$60/9, buyers
Star Ferry	\$10	\$27, buyers
	\$5	\$16, buyers
South China M. Post	\$25	\$24, sellers
Steam Laundry Co.	\$5	\$5½, sellers
Stores & Dispensaries—		
Campbell, M. & Co.	\$10	\$12
Wm. Powell, Ltd.	\$7	\$4, sales
Watkins, Ltd.	\$10	\$3½, buyers
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$9, sellers
Weissmann, Ltd.	\$100	\$150, buyers
United Asbestos	\$4	\$13, buyers
	\$10	\$230
Union Waterboat Co.	\$10	\$10½, buyers

VERNON & SMYTH, Brokers.

SHANGHAI SHARE QUOTATIONS.

13th May, 1909.

COMPANY.	PAID UP	QUOTATION.
Banks:—		
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	\$1,000, buyers
National of China	26	\$5½, sales
Russo-Chinese	R187½	Tls. 175
	T125	
Insurance:—		
Union Society of China	\$100	\$827½, sales
North-China	25	Tls. 102½, ex. div.
Yangtze Assoc.	\$60	\$235, ex. d., sells.
Canton	\$50	\$200, sales
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$345, buyers
China Fire	\$20	\$106, buyers
Shipping:—		
Indo-China { pref. }	25	Tls. 52½, sales
Shell Trans. { def. }	21	\$217.0
& Trading { pref. }	210	\$111.0
S'hai Tug & ord. }	T50	Tls. 53½, buyers
Lighter { pref. }	T50	Tls. 53, sales
Taku Tug & Lighter	T50	Tls. 45, sales
Kochien Transportation & Tow Boat	T50	Tls. 45, sales
Docks & Wharves:—		
S'hai Dock & Eng.	T100	Tls. 83-84, sales
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$72, sellers
S. & H'kew Wharf	T100	Tls. 166
H. K'loon W. & G.	\$50	\$58, buyers
Yangtze	T100	Tls. 205, sales
Sugar Companies:—		
Perak Cultivation	T50	Tls. 200, buyers
China Refining	\$100	\$137½, sales
Mining:—		
Raub Australian	18/10	\$8, buyers
Chinese Eng. & Min.	21	Tls. 17½, buyers
Lands:—		
S'hai Investment	T50	Tls. 120, sales
H'kong Investment	\$100	\$102, buyers
Humphreys' Estate	\$10	\$9, buyers
Weihaiwei	T25	Tls. 9
China	T50	Tls. 50
Anglo-French	T100	Tls. 104, buyers
Cotton:—		
Ewo	T70	Tls. 122½
International	T75	Tls. 89, sellers
Laou Kung Mow	T100	Tls. 110, sellers
Soy Chee	T50	Tls. 400, sellers
Industrial:—		
Shanghai Gas	T50	Tls. 114, sellers
Major Brothers	T50	Tls. 52½, sales
Shanghai Ice	T25	Tls. 15
China Flour Mill	T50	Tls. 35, buyers
S'hai Pulp & Paper	T100	Tls. 40, buyers
Green Is. Cement	\$10	\$9½, sellers
Maatschappij, & Co., in Langkat	Gs. 100	Tls. 1,150, sales
Shanghai - Sumatra Tobacco	T20	Tls. 130, buyers
S'hai Waterworks	220	Tls. 415
Anglo-Ger. Brewery	\$100	\$75, buyers
A. Butler Cement	T50	Tls. 20, sales
Tile Works	T50	Tls. 165, sal. & sel.
Kalumpung Rubber	T100	Tls. 225, sal. & buy.
S. R'ber Estates	21	Tls. 13½-13¾, sal.
T. R. & T. Estate Co.	210	Tls. 10
Eastern Fibre	210	Tls. 10
Shanghai Electric Construction	210	\$8.10.0, sales
Miscellaneous:—		
Hall & Holtz	\$20	\$21, buyers
A. Llewellyn	\$60	\$65
A. S. Watson & Co.	\$10	\$9, buyers
Central Ordinary	\$15	\$19, buyers
Central Founders	\$15	\$400, buyers
S. Montrie & Co.	\$50	\$45
Weeks & Co.	\$20	\$25, buyers
Astor House Hotel	\$25	\$20, sellers
Hongkong Hotel Co.	\$50	O. \$85, sel. ex. d.
Hotel des Colonies	T12.50	Tls. 6, sales
Lane, Crawford & Co.	\$100	\$165
Dunning & Co.	\$50	\$40, sellers
S'hai Horse Bazar	T50	Tls. 55, buyers
S'hai Mercury	T50	Tls. 50
S'hai Mutual Tele.	T50	Tls. 64, sales
China Im. & Ex. Lumber	T100	Tls. 83, sellers
Shanghai Electric & Asbestos	\$25	\$23, sales
Dallas Horse Repository	T50	Tls. 25
Printing Co.	T50	Tls. 50

J. P. BISSET & Co.

Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co. in their Share Report for the week ending May 20th, state:—The principal feature of the market during the past week has been the rise in all Rubber Stocks Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks. These have changed hands and are now in demand at 1,000 ex 72. The T. T. on London to-day is 2/4½. Insurance Shares.—No business to report. Shipping.—Indos were placed early in the week at Tls. 61 for June. The market has weakened and business is reported at closing to-day—sales for June at Tls. 54. Kochien Tugs. Shares have been placed at Tls. 45. Shanghai Tugs Ordinary shares at Tls. 52½. There are sellers of preference at Tls. 54. Docks and Wharves.—Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co. Business is reported at Tls. 86 for June, and Tls. 83 and 84½ for cash, and later at Tls. 85 for June. There are buyers at the latter rate. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharves. The market is steady with sales at Tls. 168 June. The market closes with buyers. Sugars.—Perak Sugars rose from Tls. 160 to Tls. 180 for cash. On the 18th Tls. 210 cash and July was done. On the 19th shares were placed at Tls. 205. At closing sales are reported at Tls. 200. Lands.—Shanghai Lands have been placed at Tls. 120 and Tls. 119½. Anglo-French Lands are wanted at Tls. 103. Industrial.—In Cotton Stock. Ewos have been placed at Tls. 121 for cash and on the 14th at Tls. 121 June. On the 15th at Tls. 122 and Tls. 124 for June. On the 17th at Tls. 125 June. At the close sellers offer shares at Tls. 123 cash and Tls. 124 June. Laou Kung Mow's shares have been placed at Tls. 112 June. International Cottons at Tls. 91 June. The market for cotton Stocks is very steady. Maatschappij & Co. in Langkats. The market has been quiet with a tendency early in the week to weaken. Shares were placed on the 12th at Tls. 1,190 for cash, with sales for June at Tls. 1,210 and Tls. 1,200. On the 13th cash shares were placed at Tls. 1,140. On the 15th at Tls. 1,175. At the close sales have been effected at Tls. 1,145 for cash and buyers offer Tls. 1,160 for June. Shanghai Sumatras. Sales were effected during the week at Tls. 142½ for cash, at Tls. 144, Tls. 145 and Tls. 144½ for June. On the 19th the market remained steady. At closing there was considerable shrinkage in the market due, we believe, to the non-arrival of the usual telegram declaring sales of tobacco in Amsterdam, and shares were freely offered for September at Tls. 140. The market is now steadier with buyers at the last rate for the latter date. Kalumpung Rubbers have been freely dealt in at Tls. 150 for cash, Tls. 170 and Tls. 175 for July. At the close business have been done at Tls. 165 for cash. Tebongs. The market opened on the 14th with sales at 11½ and Tls. 11½. On the 15th shares were placed at Tls. 11½ and Tls. 12. On the 17th at Tls. 13, 13½, 13¾ and 14. On the 18th at Tls. 15 and Tls. 16 cash and Tls. 17 for September delivery. On the 19th at Tls. 16 for cash. At the close the market is much easier and sales are reported at Tls. 13½ and Tls. 13½. Dominions. The market opened on the 12th with sales at Tls. 6½ for cash. On the 14th at Tls. 7 and Tls. 6½. On the 15th at Tls. 7. On the 17th at Tls. 7½, Tls. 8 and Tls. 8½. On the 18th at Tls. 9, Tls. 9½, Tls. 9¾ and Tls. 10. On the 19th at Tls. 10, Tls. 10½ and Tls. 9½. At the close the market is weak with sellers at Tls. 9. Senawang Rubbers opened on the 13th with sales at Tls. 170 followed by sales at Tls. 175, Tls. 185, and on the 18th shares were placed at Tls. 225 for cash, and on the 19th at Tls. 220 for cash. At closing a considerable business has been done for July at Tls. 225, and for cash at Tls. 220. There are buyers at the latter rates. Miscellaneous.—Central Stores have been placed at \$19. Hall and Holtz at \$21. Horse Bazaars at Tls. 55. Shanghai Electric and Asbestos Co. Shares at \$20. Telephones at Tls. 63½. Debentures.—Central Stores 8 per cent. debentures have been placed at Tls. 104, and Shanghai Land 6 per cent. debentures at Tls. 102.

FREIGHT.

Hankow, 5th May.—Per Conference Steamers To London and Northern Continental ports 47/6 per ton of 40 cft. plus river freight. To Genoa, Marseilles or Havre 47/6 per ton of 40 cft. plus river freight. To New York (via Suez) General Cargo 32/- per ton of 40 cft. plus river freight. To New York (via Suez), Tea 37/6 per ton of 40 cft. plus river freight. To New York (Overland) per carload; Tea G \$1.50 cents per lb gross less than carload Tea G \$1.75 cents per lb gross; plus river freight. To Shanghai:—Tea and General Cargo, Tls. 1.80 per ton, weight or measurement.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—	HONGKONG, May 28th.
Telegraphic Transfer	1/9 3/4
Bank Bills, on demand	1/9 1/4
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/9 1/8
Bank Bills at 4 months' sight	1/9 1/8
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/9 1/8
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	1/9 1/8
ON PARIS.—Bank Bills, on demand	223
Credits 4 months' sight	227
ON GERMANY.—On demand	181
ON NEW YORK.—Bank Bills, on demand	43 1/2
Credits, 60 days' sight	44 1/2
ON BOMBAY.—Telegraphic Transfer	132 1/2
Bank, on demand	133 1/2
ON CALCUTTA.—Telegraphic Transfer	132 1/2
Bank on demand	133 1/2
ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, at sight	74 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	75 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand	86
ON MANILA.—On demand	87
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	75 1/2
ON BATAVIA.—On demand	106 1/2
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand	9 1/2 p.c. pm.
ON SAIGON.—On demand	9 1/2 p.c. pm.
ON BANGKOK.—On demand	85
STERLING, Bank's Buying Rate	\$11.15
GOLD LEAF 100 fine, per tael	\$58.30
BAR SILVER per oz	24 1/2

TONNAGE.

HONGKONG, 28th May.—There has been a limited business transacted during the period under review; and rates are weaker all round except for coal from Japan Southwards. From Saigon to this, 10 cents per picul last; to Philippines, 27 cents per picul for 25,000 piculs; to Japan 20 sen. From Newchawang to this 30 cents per picul last. Coal freights continues firm. From South Japan Coal port to this, \$2.10 last and offering; to Singapore, \$3.00 per ton last; to Hongkong, \$2.10; to Canton, \$2.90 last.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

May.—ARRIVALS.

20, Haimun, British str., from Swatow.
 20, Rutherglen, Nor. str., from Newcastle.
 21, Amiral Exelmans, Fr. str., from Singapore.
 21, Belgravia, German str., from Hankow.
 21, Bombay M., Jap. str., from Kobe.
 21, Glenlogan, British str., from Foochow.
 21, Heliopolis, Br. str., from Chinwangtao.
 21, Hikosan M., Jap. str., from Moji.
 21, Kinkiang, British str., from Wuhu.
 21, Kongsichang, German str., from Bangkok.
 21, Loyal, German str., from Sibetic.
 21, M. S. Dollar, British str., from Manila.
 21, Pera, British str., from Yokohama.
 21, Taming, British str., from Manila.
 21, Telemachus, British str., from Saigon.
 22, Chihli, British str., from Swatow.
 22, Chunsang, British str., from Wuhu.
 22, Elsezum Bach, Ger. str., from Pelew Id.
 22, Hailan, French str., from Hoihow.
 22, Halvard, Norwegian str., from Moji.
 22, Montrose, British str., from Moji.
 22, Phranang, German str., from Bangkok.
 22, Silesia, German str., from Shanghai.
 22, Soshu Maru, Jap. str., from Anping.
 22, Sumatra, Ger. str., from New Guinea.
 23, Asia, British str., from San Francisco.
 23, China, Austrian str., from Shanghai.
 23, Haitan, British str., from Swatow.
 23, Helene, German str., from Swatow.
 23, Keong Wai, German str., from Bangkok.
 23, Mathilde, German str., from Chefoo.
 23, Oceanien, French str., from Yokohama.
 23, Quinta, German str., from Wuhu.
 23, Yingchow, British str., from Shanghai.
 24, Braemar, British str., from Singapore.
 24, Cardiganshire, British str., from London.
 24, C. Diederichsen, Ger. str., from Hoihow.
 24, Devawongse, German str., from Bangkok.
 24, Drufar, Nor. str., from Chinkiang.
 24, Haldis, Norwegian str., from Swatow.
 24, Knivsberg, German str., from Hoihow.
 24, Loosok, German str., from Bangkok.
 24, Meefoo, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
 24, Rubi, British str., from Manila.
 24, Telemachus, British str., from Singapore.
 25, Arratoon Apar, Br. str., from Calcutta.
 25, Canton, British str., from Weihaiwei.
 25, Cheongshing, Br. str., from Chefoo.
 25, Germania, German str., from Chefoo.

25, Haimun, British str., from Swatow.
 25, Holstein, German str., from Iloilo.
 25, Iyo Maru, Jap. str., from Moji.
 25, Numantia, German str., from Karatsu.
 25, Oopack, British str., from Shanghai.
 25, Sydney, French str., from Marseilles.
 25, Takasaki Maru, Jap. str., from Bombay.
 26, Aldenham, British str., from Kobe.
 26, Anhui, British str., from Shanghai.
 26, Atlantis, American str., from Manila.
 26, Benmohr, British str., from London.
 26, Daijin Maru, Jap. str., from Swatow.
 26, Delhi, British str., from London.
 26, Haiyang, British str., from Coast Ports.
 26, Kalgan, British str., from Chinkiang.
 27, G. pear, British str., from Yokohama.
 27, Kawachi Maru, Jap. str., from London.

May.—DEPARTURES.

21, Childar, Norwegian str., for Swatow.
 21, E. F. Ferdinand, Aus. str., for Shanghai.
 21, Haiching, British str., for Swatow.
 21, Hanoi, French str., for Q. C. Wan.
 21, Hongbee, British str., for Amoy.
 21, Kueichow, British str., for Weihaiwei.
 21, Kweiyang, British str., for Tsingtau.
 21, Kwongsang, British str., for Shanghai.
 21, Manila, German str., for Manila.
 21, Stentor, British str., for Singapore.
 21, Yuensang, British str., for Manila.
 22, Belgravia, German str., for Colombo.
 22, Bombay Maru, Jap. str. for Singapore.
 22, Chiyo Maru, Jap. str., for Shanghai.
 22, Chowfa, German str., for Bangkok.
 22, Empress of India, Br. str., for Vancouver.
 22, Hongkong, French str., for Hoihow.
 22, Kamo Maru, Jap. str., for Nagasaki.
 22, Kwonglee, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 22, Laertes, British str., for Saigon.
 22, Laisang, British str., for Singapore.
 22, M. S. Dollar, British str., for Moji.
 22, Pera, British str., for Singapore.
 22, Pongtong, German str., for Bangkok.
 22, Wongkoi, German str., for Bangkok.
 22, Zafiro, British str., for Manila.
 23, Chihli, British str., for Hongkong.
 23, Daigi Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
 23, Fri, Norwegian str., for Haiphong.
 23, Fukui Maru, Japanese str., for Moji.
 23, Haimun, British str., for Swatow.
 23, Hikosan Maru, Japanese str., for Saigon.
 23, Pitsanulok, German str., for Bangkok.
 23, Proteus, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.
 23, Tjimahi, Dutch str., for Saigon.
 24, Amiral Exelmans, Fr. str., for Shanghai.
 24, Helene, German str., for Hoihow.
 24, Hikosan Maru, Japanese str., for Saigon.
 25, Johanne, German str., for Wuhu.
 25, Kaga Maru, Japanese str., for Shanghai.
 25, Korat, German str., for Bangkok.
 25, Oceanien, French str., for Europe, &c.
 25, Samsen, German str., for Bangkok.
 25, Sydney, French str., for Shanghai.
 25, Taming, British str., for Manila.
 25, Tingsang, British str., for Shanghai.
 26, Braemar, British str., for Shanghai.
 26, C. Diederichsen, Ger. str., for Haiphong.
 26, China, Austrian str., for Saigon.
 26, Fooching, British str., for Swatow.
 26, Hailan, French str., for Hoihow.
 26, Haimun, British str., for Swatow.
 26, Haitan, British str., for Swatow.
 26, Hopsang, British str., for Singapore.
 26, Iyo Maru, Japanese str., for Singapore.
 26, Knivsberg, German str., for Hoihow.
 26, Soshu Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
 26, Taiwan, British str., for Chefoo.
 26, Telemachus, British str., for Shanghai.
 27, Delhi, British str., for Shanghai.
 27, Hupeh, British str., for Singapore.
 27, Kwangtah, Chinese str., Shanghai.
 27, Shinshu Maru, Japanese str., for Saigon.
 27, Silesia, German str., for Singapore.
 27, Takasaki Maru, Jap. str., for Shanghai.
 27, Yingchow, British str., for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Haimun, from Swatow, Mr Lightfoot.
 Per Hailan, from Hoihow, Mr Mickle.
 Per Soshu Maru, from Anping &c., Mr E. A. Wileman.
 Per Yingchow, from Shanghai, Mrs Browne, Messrs Wallgrove, Thorpe and Silva.
 Per Iyo Maru, from Japan &c., Messrs. P. M. Cook, A. R. Luckie, I. Washiro and J. F. Lucers.

Per Silesia, from Shanghai, Dr. Goldenberg, Messrs. H. Fries, G. Zimsolberg, F. A. Haenisch and Max. Glied.

Per Arratoon Apar, from Calcutta, &c., Misses C. M. Beech and B. Noronha, Rev. E. Vaughan, Messrs W. G. Hemingway and R. A. Beadon.

Per Aldenham, from Japan, Mrs and (2) Misses Tormey, Mrs Asay and child, Mrs Gordon, Misses Hicks and Norman, Captain Holm, Messrs H. F. Gray and T. Dunlop.

Per Sydney, for Hongkong, from Colombo, Messrs J. Powfen, Antoine and 2 infants; from Singapore, Mr Ant. Brias; from Saigon, Mrs Bernin, Mrs Lisa, Messrs H. Harisson, Swift, Derfman and Alkavan.

Per Oceanien, for Hongkong, from Yokohama, Mr and Mrs Lamprecht, Messrs J. L. Burne and Thomson; from Kobe, Mr D. L. Bondon; from Shanghai, Mr and Mrs Poggeco, Mrs de Angellosa & baby, Monseigneur Larest, Messrs H. Maspero, W. J. Cutoher, Aug. Vernon, J. E. Lucas, Joseph Salems and Judah Salems.

Per Delhi, for Hongkong, from London, Rev. A. P. Crofton and Mr R. Forbes; from Marseilles, Misses B. Cadbury and B. Bradley, and Mr T. Donaldson; from Gibraltar, Dr. C. M. Leitas; from Colombo, Major W. E. B. Smith and Mr J. C. Norman; from Singapore, Mrs de Samprio, Lt. J. J. Bramble, Messrs G. Duncan, F. R. Admas, H. Olatad and J. Christie; for Shanghai, from London, Messrs C. J. Griffiths, B. Slack and H. C. Mordaunt; from Marseilles, Mr John Young; from Bombay, Mr and Mrs Sethna; from Singapore, Messrs R. W. Marshall and L. G. Havy; for Yokohama, from London, Miss N. G. Mitchell; from Marseilles, Messrs E. M. Bishop and W. Cartwright; from Port Said, Mr Jozach Miller.

DEPARTED.

Per Iyo Maru, for London, &c., Mr and Mrs E. J. Pierpoint, Mrs. M. Esteve, Fullerton, Messrs. A. E. Wileman, E. A. Worms, W. H. Bramwell, J. R. Dunn, A. Beek, J. Duff and A. Tiobury, and E. M. Raymond.

Per Sydney, for Shanghai, &c., Mr and Mrs Dolliner, Capt. & Mrs T. M. Kite, Mrs Booth, Mrs Fabreabite, Mrs Hilda Castell and servant, Mrs A. Martchak, Mrs Sandler, Mrs Glisotocen, Mrs Gameau, Messrs Jasson, Segalen, Dassier, Roux, Pomonier, Saunier, Bertine, Mousaf, J. Jones, Derm, P. Sachi, Merchi, Tschimatsu, Tom Wallace, Louis Brownlow, Mera, J. Pust and P. Weidenhammer.

Per Zafiro, for Manila, Mr and Mrs J. S. Marshall, Mr and Mrs P. McWherter, Mr and Mrs A. L. Hickson, Mr and Mrs F. A. de Silva and 6 children, Mr and Mrs C. A. Carlson and 2 children, Mr and Mrs F. Dreyfus, Col. and Mrs W. H. Miller, Mrs R. Brock, Mrs M. Manyago, Misses C. and K. Gluberlich, M. Steele, A. G. Brock, M. K. Gibson, A. Pierro, A. L. Corpus, J. Nery and Lino Equia, Revs. J. Gonzales, F. Llanes, F. Garcia and U. Henero, Messrs A. Richter, A. H. Miller, J. T. Vidal, J. O. de Silva, A. G. Brock, F. del Schell, W. H. Lackey, D. Arcuasa, H. F. Fradgley, J. N. Mobaied, A. E. Keen, Julianio and C. J. Heil.

Per Empress of India, for Shanghai, &c., Mr and Mrs J. B. Rogers, Mr and Mrs J. Cousens, Mr and Mrs H. J. Bell, Mr and Mrs Fry, Mr and Mrs Bostock, Mr and Mrs Castle, Major and Mrs Fraser, Major and Mrs Robert, Mrs and Miss Taylor, Mrs and Miss Cox, Mrs Lennox, Mrs L. H. McDonald, Mrs Mullins, Misses A. M. Riggall, Marandin, Haeffner, Grimshaw, Davis and Castle, Col. Ehlers, Col. Wyatt, Lieut. T. Whyte, Hon. M. Chatham, General Slaught, Major MacDonald, Capt. Arthur, Capt. Patterson, Master W. v. Ander, Messrs H. Hancock, McGillivray, H. C. Siderley, J. D. McVicar, Van Wabften Paithe, Colquhoun, Dumont Clark, A. S. March, C. H. Ross, J. C. MacDonald, W. MacDonald, W. W. Jukes, H. N. Kemp, H. Kemp, Lightfoot, S. Roberts, J. Campbell, Kennedy, H. Davis, P. Mierzwa, L. Lowe, J. S. Porter and Jas. Porter.

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